THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 360

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " per week : : : : : 25
To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 05
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : $1 50
" " each additional insertion : 75
" " one week : : : : : : 4 00
" " two weeks : : : : : : 6 00
" " three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
" " one month : : : : : : 8 00

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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : : 4 00
Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tishri, 30th to 31st, Monday, Tuesday, 1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th Oct or 29th Nov.
1st Kislev, 29th November, "
1st Tayet, 27th December, "
1st Shevat, 25th January, 1868.
1st Adar, 24th February, "
1st Nisan, 26th March, "
1st Iyar, 23d April, "
1st Sivan, 23d May, "
1st Tamuz, 21st June, "
1st Av, 20th July, "
1st Elul, 18th August, "

Ash Wednesday, 6th March, 1867.
Maunday Thursday, 18th April, "
Good Friday, 19th April, "
Easter Sunday, 21st March, "
Ascension, 30th May, "
Pentecost, Whitsuntide, "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mh1 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 186. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Foster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. L. Benham, W. M.; John K. Fuller, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W.; M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—2d Front street. Jas. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 3. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A. AND A. SCOTTISH RITE.

2d Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITRE Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. M.; A. K. Fralland, 32d, Sec.

CASPIRA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Puissant.; —— Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.: W.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.; William Y. Grode 32d, Rec.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.; in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.

TAILORING, SCOURING

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

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Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

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WHITEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
PRINTING PAPER,

No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville.	No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

PAGE & CO.,

Trust Sale.

No. 189 Poplar Street,

KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A COMPLETE assortment of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND SUPPLIES,

ALL ORDERS

Promptly Filled and Delivere

In any part of the City WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

☞ Satisfaction given, or Goods will be received back again WITHOUT CHARGE.

GIVE US A CALL.

A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of that month we will be ready to receive goods on store.

The sheds will be divided into fire proof compartments by brick walls, and covered with tile. Those who have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have proposed to do so the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

We design establishing a Cotton Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an adjacent lot, which will be ready by the 1st of October or sooner. The proximity of our establishment to the river renders the handling of cotton as convenient that we can transfer cotton for shipment by river free of drayage. The advantage of the position is equal to one dollar per bale on all cotton sent for compressment from other warehouses, while on all cotton in our warehouse for compressment there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our shed to the Compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays jy30

J. M. GOODBAR, Late of Brandford, Goodbar & Co.
J. R. S. GILLILAND, Late with Southgood & Co.

COODBAR & CILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main St., (Webster Block),

Between Adams and Washington,
se3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

EUREKA AND PRATT'S
SOUTHERN MADE
COTTON GIN.

THE EUREKA GIN separates hulls, bolls and sticks from the Seed Cotton, and will pay for itself in one crop of 50 bales. PRATT'S GIN needs no puffing but speaks for itself, and like good wine, not forgotten by those who have tried it. Gins repaired by a skill ul Gin-wright. Steam factory was burned by the Yankees while he was in the Confederate service.

Gin Bands, Gum and Leather, furnished at factory prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. TRUEHEART,
Care of Farrington & Rowell,
au20 Agent for Daniel Pratt

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, J. FIES, J. DANFORTH, } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. A. POPE

EYE AND EAR SURGEON, will resume his practice in Memphis, where he will remain until the 1st November.

Office in Bethel Block, corner South Court and Main streets. Office hours from 9 to 2 o'clock. se21 1m

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Real street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been *PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.*

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 233 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

ap6 dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 317 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

ED. PICKETT, JR. W. MESSICK

MESSICK & PICKETT,

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE:

No. 317 Second Street, near corner of Monroe.

se19 1m

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 1f

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

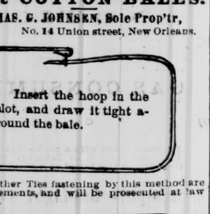
DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. de28 1y

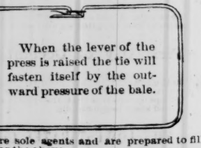
SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE

FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. C. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'tr,
No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.



All other Ties fastening by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.



We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie,

on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

D. H. DAVIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

Our Latest Improved
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.
GROVESTEEN & CO.,
499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, have, on due consideration, been added to them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANOFORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy during the *thirty-two* years we have been manufacturing Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument of the day, and our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The t ne of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness, power and brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retains its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equa ly delightful to the unpracticed and to the most cultivated ear.

They are also entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners resting on carved legs*, and heavy carved legs and Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep0 dawly

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned has this day associated with him, in the Cotton Brokerage and Commission Business, ADOLPH RADENSKY, under the firm name and style of CORONA & CO., and will continue as heretofore to pay the strictest attention to all business in that line intrusted to our care.

se18 1w N. CORONNA.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Fannie T. Hunt and John A. Hunt on the 1st day of August, 1867, and of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 57, pages 221 and 222, to secure certain indebtedness therein named, I will,

On Saturday, 26th October, 1867,

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., in front of the Law Court rooms, in the city of Memphis, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following land lying in Shelby county, Tennessee: beginning at a stake in the northeast corner of Dr. W. A. Booth's 155 acre tract with elm, maple and red oak pointers; thence south with Dr. Booth's line 18 chains 12½-100 of a chain to a stake; thence east 19 75-100 chains to a stake in the east line of said White's said tract; thence north 18 12½-100 chains with the said eigh road to a stake 20 links east of a black gum; thence west 19 75-100 chains to the beginning—containing 35 acres 81-100 of an acre.

Equity of redemption waived. Title believed to be good, but conveyance only as trustee. C. F. VANCE, Trustee.

se26 30d

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GROVESTEEN & CO.,
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se26 30d

THE BARGE-MAN OF THE LOIRE

TRANSLATED FOR THE APPEAL FROM THE

FRENCH OF SOUVESTRE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY.]

—Why should you revenge them on me, who was not then in the country? said he smiling. On my word of honor! I only learned it many years later, when the *blues* and *whites* had taken the flints from their muskets. . . . Come then, old man, fill my glass! Talking is long, and chokes me!

The fingers of Meru, which clasped the bottle, relaxed, and he filled mechanically the fisherman's glass.

Entine, frightened by the burst of anger of her uncle, had approached the table, she prevented the renewal of the conversation by laying the table-cloth and announcing the *matelotes*.

The three young barge-men were not slow in presenting themselves with their dishes, in which the wine of Anjou set fire to, emitted a vacillating flame. They became extinguished on the table, and the guests proceeded immediately to make an examination: the most of them gave it grave attention, and recommenced at intervals their comparisons. The competitors, ranged behind them, waited, while the looks of the young girl went from one guest to the other with a sort of inquietude. Leyin was the first to give his decision.

—Here is a diet, said he, in showing the farthest off, that I would not wish to serve to a dog, nor even to a water-bailiff; as to this one, he indicated the nearest, one would eat of it as they would drink the water of the Loire, in want of better, but for this middle one, I would sell my soul to Beezlebub, if the scoundrel still did business in this line.

Well judged! cried several voices.

It is Andre's *matelote!* said Entine quickly, who blushed with pleasure.

—And the one below there is the miller's, added Lezin in leering at Francois; I am no longer astonished that he put so much flour in it!

The young man made no reply, but his face grew more sullen. In the meanwhile the barge-men raised their glasses.

—To the health of the king of *matelote makers!* cried Lezin.

II.

The two boats arrived at Meillerale tolerably late in the night, and were moored side by side. Thanks to Entine: the vexation of Miro caused by the misadventure of his *futreau*, had been of short duration. When Andre found him at the inn, his brow was unclouded. The young man made not the slightest allusion to what had passed, and the old captain, who appreciated his consideration, rendered him back by friendship what he would have found difficult to repay in thanks.

Some other barks were already at Meillerale when they arrived there, the crews who were acquainted, reassembled to take the evening meal together, master Jacques alone remained in the *charreyonne*, supping according to his custom, on some crusts of bread soaked in brandy, that he carried with him.

Meru had found at the inn the good man Soriel, the oldest member of the body of barge-men, who in an old affair, I know not what advocate of Nantes, had commanded the *Nestor of the Loire*. His companions had taken the Homerian reminiscence of the man of law for a physiognomical nick-name, and had modified it unknowingly in trivially calling him twitched-nose (Nezfort.) The old captain had long ceased to navigate, and if Fas merely an accident that he was then conducting the boat of one of his grand-sons laid up with sickness.

He and Miru had known each other during the Vendean war, and both remembered that their last meeting had been near the same place, where they found themselves at that moment.

—Do you recollect, my poor child? said Soriel, who in his quality of one ninety years old, gave this name to all who had not reached his age; it was the day of the dispersion of the grand army. Do you remember all those miserable wretches crowded on the bank, and crying on God and man to cross them over to the other side? There were at least forty thousand; and for all there were but eight barks!

—Yes, replied Miru; and then to see the women run when the boat approached; it is for my wounded husband; my poor father, for my son, for a poor young man! The dear creatures thought of all but themselves.

—Ah! that was a great day, resumed Soriel: I never recall it, do you know, my child, without a trembling in the marrow of my bones. It was then I saw M. de Bonchamp on the point of death. The saintly man was so feeble, that no one expected him to speak again. He made signs, however, for the priest who was in attendance, to approach so as to hear him, and the others asked what he had said to him; the priest always replied the same thing: Do not kill the prisoners.

—The *blues* nevertheless killed ours, observed Miru with bitterness.

—As we did theirs, replied the old man. In those days no one attached value to the life of another man, and there was a great miracle that they valued their own, for, God only knows what difficulty they had in preserving them! When one had escaped the guillotine or the shot, it was necessary to be saved from famine, and this was not an inconsiderate thing. Even from the Loire had become a field of battle; here were gunners who sent us bullets under pretext, that we aided the *whites;* there, were the royalists, who fired on us from behind the willows under the pretext that we carried provisions to the *blues*. But no more blues were on the river, and the barge-men asked alms, unless they went to engage themselves to Carrier.

—To become *drowners!* cried Miru. Yes, yes, I knew there have been some in the *charrine* who have made a burial-ground of the Loire; but, as true as I have been baptised, if I ever encounter one such I will revenge, on him, with my own hand, the innocent ones he has murdered.

You will encounter them no more, objected Soriel, seeing that we others, the good barge-men, have long ago forced them to disembark, and that not one of them would dare to appear in a bark under penalty, as they said in other times, of its leading the bateau d'Au (1), and at least this was a terrible time of anguish for every one, and the wisest thing now, is to think no more about it.

The captain of the White Flag was not of the same mind. He had gone through the dreadful struggle of '93 with the force and animation of youth; so that this trial was connected in his mind with the epoch in which he had stood the test. He recalled furthermore his resolution in battle, his courage during retreat, his superiority of mind before the municipality, which threatened to arrest him, his contentment on crossing his mother's threshold without wounds, and the white cocade stitched on the lining of his coat. The remembrance of each passage of his life, and with the memory of success or of a joy; these few months of suffering had only, so to speak, established what he was capable of performing, and what he was worth. Thus he spoke of it with a heat, which, unknown to him, was more than all else, the expression of a satisfied vanity.

As the barge-men interested themselves indifferently in this debate, they quit the table one by one, and Andre himself, seeing that Entine had disappeared, decided to return to his boat. When he arrived there master Jacques was already asleep with the rest of the crew of the *charreyonne*.

The young captain, whose blood was in commotion, and head on fire, did not desire to join them. He enveloped himself in his goatskin cape and promenaded on the tarpaulin, which covered the freight by way of deck. The cold was biting and the night overcast. A few stars feebly lightened the opening. The drizzling rain was making the willows weep, and crept over the Loire, which was dappled here and there under the faint starlight. It seemed to Andre that the waters had swollen, and a slight clanking seemed to reach his ears by intervals, but the look little notice of it; his mind was occupied with other things.

The last few days passed by, in sight of the niece of Meru, had revived in him an old love, and awakened his impatience to know what he was to hope. Notwithstanding the occasions of meeting Entine had been frequent; that the feelings of the young girl in regard to him, were apparent, and he had accustomed himself to believe that he would find no obstacle in his quarrel, he had not yet declared himself. The moment seemed to him to have arrived: it remained to find the circumstances favorable, and the manner to enter upon the subject! Then apart from embarrassment, he experienced that manner of anguish that precedes all supreme resolutions. An engagement, with which his very life was wound up, was at stake; on her was to depend his repose or his trouble, his happiness or unhappiness; thus, he desired and feared at the same time the conversation which was to decide it all.

Leaning against the mast of the boat, his arms crossed, and his looks wandering, he lived over, for the hundredth time, the same doubts, without having resolved them, when a light rustling caused him to turn his head. Some one came out of the cabin of the *futreau* and advanced towards the *charreyonne*, that had to be crossed to gain the bank. By the graceful lightness of the walk, Andre recognized, in spite of the obscurity, the niece of Meru. She crossed the benches of the bark, with a hesitating precaution, and was about to put her foot on the second boat, when a movement of the captain caused her to make a feeble cry.

—What do you fear, Entine? said the young man, in a very mild voice, making a step towards her, do you not know me?

Notwithstanding that the accent should have reassured her, she appeared to become more troubled, drew back and replied precipitately, as if her presence in the bark needed some explanation, that she came to get her hamper, forgotten in the cabin of the *futreau*.

—Are you not afraid you will be accused of having come to meet me? asked Andri with an affectionate smile.

—Mercy! that would be a great wrong! for I thought you were still at the inn with my uncle.

—When you had gone, I had, no longer, reason to remain, replied the young captain; but since I find you it is God's goodness thathas led me here.

—Perhaps, my master, said Entine, who in spite of her trouble, could not resist a joke, but as he only sends bargemen to young girls in guise of guardian angels, those who find no chatting at this hour may perhaps believe that you have come from another place.

—And from what place then?

—From that of the devil?

—Very well, it would be a falsehood, cried Andri in smiling in spite of himself, for I come . . . I come from my own!

—You see, that is almost the same thing, interrupted the young girl pleasantly. Come, Andre, let me pass, the boat people may return with my uncle, and that would cause me some shame.

No, said the barge man, who advanced towards her, forcing her to draw back to the extremity of the futreau; no, Entine, you shall not go without hearing me. Just this moment I asked myself how I could find an occasion such as this; since my patron saint has given it to me, I will not let you go without having given expression to that which pierces my heart.

—It is useless! interrupted the young girl mischievously; I know no receipt but for chilblains, master Andre. Rather go and consult Merode of Chalonnes; she knows words to utter that cure like balm.

—You alone can pronounce those which will relieve me, said the young man with a little tender sadness; do not make believe not to understand, Entine; do not play with my heart, as the cat with the bird she holds under her claws. I am so afraid of displeasing you, that before you I am always abashed. There you can amuse yourself at my expense, without my finding words to make rejoinder; but this is not want of bravery, and you would not wish to abuse in your mind a boy who would find it hard to refuse you his blood drop by drop than to ask you if you would accept his love.

His accents were so agitated and so loyal, that the young girl appeared affected. By a movement so prompt that it appeared involuntary, she set aside the hand of the young barge-man and pronounced his name almost tearfully. Andre drew her to him with a joyful exclamation, and was going to renew his question. She trembled suddenly, imposed silence with her hand, and turned towards the *charreyonne*.

—What is it? asked the young man.

—I thought that some one listened, murmured Entine.

—Where?

—There, in your boat. I heard steps, and it seemed to me a shadow passed. Andre mounted on the bench to see better. The *charreyonne* was silent, the bank deserted, and the windows of the inn lighted up. He endeavored to reassure the young girl, by allowing to her mind that all the men were asleep, and those of the *futreau* were still at the table with her uncle and father and Soriel, and consequently they had nothing to fear. Then, emboldened by the silence of Entine, he spoke to her more nearly of his love, made her acquainted with his projects and his hopes. The young girl, who struggled evidently between her disquietude and emotion, had seated herself on the last bench with bent head, while Andre leaning towards her urged her to reply.

—In the name of all the saints! Entine, he said, after having exhausted all his testimonies of love, say one word, a single word, that will take away my care, that will make me ashamed of it, if you could see at the bottom of my soul, you would know that I speak to you as to the priest who received my first confession.

The young girl raised her head; her face wore a more serious expression than the barge-man had ever seen there before; she fixed on him a direct and earnest look.

—I believe you, Andre, she said with a very tender accent. I know you are a man of good name and a good heart. I am always ashamed in deceiving a poor creature whose mother and father are laid in their shrouds, So I will not reply to you feignedly, as it is the habit among young people. Since I have known you I have seen in you only great courage and beautiful uprightness. I esteem you more than any other of your age, and I will have no need to encourage myself much to show you great friendship, but before all, it is necessary that my uncle shall give his consent. Orphan as I am, I have no other guardian, and I wish to obey him in all things. Let your wishes then be his, and I can promise you, Andre, that they will very soon be mine.

—Very well! cried a third voice.

And Uncle Meru, who had noiselessly approached on the tarpauling of the *charreyonne*, abruptly crossed the plank. He was followed by Father Soriel and Francois, who kept a little behind with a sheepish, sly manner.

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Mern went up to his niece, whose hand he took.

—You have just uttered brave words, he said with emotion, and I could have wished that the whole *marine* of the Loire to were on the river, and the barge-men asked alms, unless they went to engage themselves to Carrier.

—To become *drowners!* cried Miru. Yes, yes, I knew there have been some in the *charrine* who have made a burial-ground of the Loire; but, as true as I have been baptised, if I ever encounter one such I will revenge, on him, with my own hand, the innocent ones he has murdered.

You will encounter them no more, objected Soriel, seeing that we others, the good barge-men, have long ago forced them to disembark, and that not one of them would dare to appear in a bark under penalty, as they said in other times, of its leading the bateau d'Au (1), and at least this was a terrible time of anguish for every one, and the wisest thing now, is to think no more about it.

The captain of the White Flag was not of the same mind. He had gone through the dreadful struggle of '93 with the force and animation of youth; so that this trial was connected in his mind with the epoch in which he had stood the test. He recalled furthermore his resolution in battle, his courage during retreat, his superiority of mind before the municipality, which threatened to arrest him, his contentment on crossing his mother's threshold without wounds, and the white cocade stitched on the lining of his coat. The remembrance of each passage of his life, and with the memory of success or of a joy; these few months of suffering had only, so to speak, established what he was capable of performing, and what he was worth. Thus he spoke of it with a heat, which, unknown to him, was more than all else, the expression of a satisfied vanity.

As the barge-men interested themselves indifferently in this debate, they quit the table one by one, and Andre himself, seeing that Entine had disappeared, decided to return to his boat. When he arrived there master Jacques was already asleep with the rest of the crew of the *charreyonne*.

The young captain, whose blood was in commotion, and head on fire, did not desire to join them. He enveloped himself in his goatskin cape and promenaded on the tarpaulin, which covered the freight by way of deck. The cold was biting and the night overcast. A few stars feebly lightened the opening. The drizzling rain was making the willows weep, and crept over the Loire, which was dappled here and there under the faint starlight. It seemed to Andre that the waters had swollen, and a slight clanking seemed to reach his ears by intervals, but the look little notice of it; his mind was occupied with other things.

The last few days passed by, in sight of the niece of Meru, had revived in him an old love, and awakened his impatience to know what he was to hope. Notwithstanding that the accent should have reassured her, she appeared to become more troubled, drew back and replied precipitately, as if her presence in the bark needed some explanation, that she came to get her hamper, forgotten in the cabin of the *futreau*.

—Are you not afraid you will be accused of having come to meet me? asked Andri with an affectionate smile.

—Mercy! that would be a great wrong! for I thought you were still at the inn with my uncle.

—When you had gone, I had, no longer, reason to remain, replied the young captain; but since I find you it is God's goodness thathas led me here.

—Perhaps, my master, said Entine, who in spite of her trouble, could not resist a joke, but as he only sends bargemen to young girls in guise of guardian angels, those who find no chatting at this hour may perhaps believe that you have come from another place.

—And from what place then?

—From that of the devil?

—Very well, it would be a falsehood, cried Andri in smiling in spite of himself, for I come . . . I come from my own!

—You see, that is almost the same thing, interrupted the young girl pleasantly. Come, Andre, let me pass, the boat people may return with my uncle, and that would cause me some shame.

No, said the barge man, who advanced towards her, forcing her to draw back to the extremity of the futreau; no, Entine, you shall not go without hearing me. Just this moment I asked myself how I could find an occasion such as this; since my patron saint has given it to me, I will not let you go without having given expression to that which pierces my heart.

—It is useless! interrupted the young girl mischievously; I know no receipt but for chilblains, master Andre. Rather go and consult Merode of Chalonnes; she knows words to utter that cure like balm.

—You alone can pronounce those which will relieve me, said the young man with a little tender sadness; do not make believe not to understand, Entine; do not play with my heart, as the cat with the bird she holds under her claws. I am so afraid of displeasing you, that before you I am always abashed. There you can amuse yourself at my expense, without my finding words to make rejoinder; but this is not want of bravery, and you would not wish to abuse in your mind a boy who would find it hard to refuse you his blood drop by drop than to ask you if you would accept his love.

His accents were so agitated and so loyal, that the young girl appeared affected. By a movement so prompt that it appeared involuntary, she set aside the hand of the young barge-man and pronounced his name almost tearfully. Andre drew her to him with a joyful exclamation, and was going to renew his question. She trembled suddenly, imposed silence with her hand, and turned towards the *charreyonne*.

—What is it? asked the young man.

—I thought that some one listened, murmured Entine.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

JOHN C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SUNDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 29, 1867

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LEON TROUSDALE, Associate Editor.
St. CLAIR DEARING, News Editor.
HARRY BEER, Local Editor.
R. T. ENGLISH, Commercial, Financial and River Editor.
JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier and Business Manager.

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THE CASE OF MILLIKEN.

The New York *Tribune*, speaking of this case, says:

We are not called upon to criticise this case, but we may say, in general terms, that such matters ought to be left to the nearest local authority that will do justice to both sides. The extradition of residents of any state by any save the regularly constituted civil authorities, is a matter of delicacy. How far the military rule may require this we are not apprised; but, *prima facie*, the revolter against this especial case—though in themselves entitled to small considers tion—are making what seem to be pretty strong points. Their main argument is that the parole of a prisoner of war ceases with the war; therefore, when the president's proclamation declared the war at an end, all conditions, terms, and stipulations based upon a state of war were revoked by the close of hostilities. The point seems to be well taken.

The *Tribune* generally considers itself "called upon" to give its opinion, and to oppose, condemn, criticise, censure, warn and threaten, in its *role* of Olympian Jove, or the bully of the press, even the highest officers of the Government and the Congress itself; but it sheathes its claws in velvet, and does not "feel called on to criticise" a case in which the right of a State and of a citizen are alike outraged.

MILLIKEN had not violated his parole; for he had committed no act which in law was a violation of it. He had done no act against the Government of the United States. He had not even violated any law of the United States, which he might have done without violating his parole. If he had robbed the mail or counterfeited the coin of the United States, that would have been no violation of his parole, nor could he have been dealt with for it by the military authority.

If he assaulted a Union soldier, that was an offense against the laws of Tennessee alone. A man is not Sacro-Sanct because he has been a soldier of the United States. General MCNEIL, in arresting him for that assault, committed a misdemeanor, by an illegal arrest and false imprisonment.

Under treaty the *Bulletin* is right in holding that the parole ended when the war ended. For any offense committed afterwards MILLIKEN was answerable to the civil authority only.

Moreover, Tennessee *purports* to be a State, and her Governor ought to vindicate her rights and honour, instead of betraying them. The act of General MCNEIL, however mistakenly done, was an outrage upon the rights of the State, which the authorities of the State ought vigorously to protest against, and prevent its repetition.

The case is therefore one of a nature sufficiently grave for a journal like the *Tribune* to notice; and if it were half the friend of law and order and Constitutional government that it pretends to be, it *would* have "felt called on to criticise it;" and moreover, it could not have endeavoured to blunt the point and water the effect of what little it did say as to the point being well taken, by abuse of Admiral SEMMES, especially when the abuse itself involved a falsehood.

When the United States acknowledged the Confederate States as a belligerent Power, it made its warfare lawful by sea as well as on land. Admiral SEMMES commanded a ship of war duly commissioned, and it is false to say that he was a "freebooter," a "high pirate," and the like. These terms come with the less grade from one of that people who declined, some years since, to abandon the practice of commissioning privateers to prey upon private property in case of war. Admiral SEMMES was no more a pirate or freebooter than PAUL JONES was, when he sailed a ship of war commissioned by the revolted colonies of Great Britain; and intelligent men, editing a journal that claims a high character for fairness ought to be ashamed to pander to a vulgar prejudice by calling names and that vituperation which would be nothing if it were not false.

MINGLING OF THE BRAVES.

The Indian braves and General SHERMAN'S party, representing the Government of the United States, had a grand pow-wow at North Platte, Nebraska, on the 20th inst. The reports in the St. Louis papers of the "proceedings in council" are entertaining, if not satisfactory. The Indians had the first showing. Specimens of the oratory of "SPOTTED TAIL," "THE MAN THAT WALKS UNDER THE GROUND," "PAWNEE KILLER," "TURKEY LEG," and "BIG MOUTH," are given with an unction. They are substantially the same. They all abound in entreaties for ammunition and in protests against any further attempt to build the Pacific railroad. General SHERMAN'S speech, on the second day, is significant. He tells them that the government requires the road, to connect their settlements, and that they will build it; and advises the chiefs to desist from attacking working parties and trains, and allow the road to be built, or they will be exterminated. He tells them how numerous and how rich the whites are. He advises them to allow themselves to be settled on reservations on the Missouri river and south of the Arkansas river, and to cultivate the soil, promising them assistance and instruction, and to give them "*all the rights a white man has.*" The council adjourned without the Indians coming to any conclusion, to meet again about the first of November, when the Indians will give their answer to the propositions of the commission. The Indians will meet again under an impression that they are to be clothed with the highest rights that are enjoyed on the continent; and while we would not disturb the delusion, it might facilitate the object of the commissioners, if they would explain that *some* white men have but few rights, and that there is another race who have recently acquired rights of undisputed pre-eminence. It might also be suggested that the darker hued races are decidedly on the advance on this continent, and that a few strides more will make them the masters and rulers. This simple statement may serve somewhat to make the work of the commissioners more light, and to reconcile "TURKEY LEGS," "BIG MOUTH," and their brethren to and agricultural and civilized life, so-called. Only give these savages votes, and they may make themselves felt in our elections. It is not to be expected that they can at once abandon all their wild and ruthless habits. But we doubt not that, under the benign rule of Republican equality, they can soon render themselves fully equal to the white man, though they may never aspire to reach the negro in his sublime elevation.

Cord from Gen. Beauregard.

In a note to the Baltimore *Gazette*, Gen. Besuregard alludes to a published report of remarks alleged to have been made by him at a dinner given to him by a friend in New York. He says the report gives an erroneous impression of the views expressed by him while conversing with the few friends present, and adds:

Being still an "outlaw" in my own native country, I do not feel called upon to uphold its government, especially at this time, when the country is divided in opinion as to whether congress or the executive constitutes "the government." But I am free to state, that unless the conservative element of the nation soon awakens to the dangers which threaten the liberties of the country, I confidently believe that its form of government will ere long be changed to a military despotism, after a period of anarchy more or less prolonged. Yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

One of the great *desiderata* of our city is a solid banking capital, wielded for legitimate banking purposes, and affording reasonable facilities to the substantial business men, who build up and give tone to the commercial circles of the city. We do not mean to say that we have no such institutions, but that they are limited in means, compared to what is needed. We wish no kiting or wild-cat banking, no extortion, no loose credits. Confidence can alone be made by the banker, when he does a cautious business, takes undoubted paper at low rates and for legitimate business purposes, and keeps on hand such a reserve as will meet all his liabilities on demand. This is the class of bankers that our friends P. C. BETHEL and Capt. J. K. P. PRITCHARD are and the kind of business they propose to do. They have an ample capital, large experience, keen sagacity, unspotted integrity and a determination to win that confidence which will create the Tennessee Savings Institution one of the permanent *facts* of our city. We need not speak of the individuals connected with it, as each of the directors are too well known in business circles to render commendation necessary. The active business manager and cashier is a gentleman of the highest character, who draws on his own intellectual resources, perfected by much experience, and he has had a success accorded to but few, the secret being energy, self reliance, integrity and punctuality. We wish the new institution, in their elegant banking office, a success corresponding to their merits.

THE APPROACHING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, NORTH AND WEST.

"Who would vindicate your right of unrestrained suffrage, or of choosing what representatives you liked best, merely that you might elect the creatures of your own faction, whoever they might be? . . . Should the management of the Republic be entrusted to persons to whom no one would willingly intrust the management of his private concerns? . . . Should they have the charge of the public purse, which they would soon convert into a private, by their unprincipled peculations? Are they fit to be the legislators of a whole people, who themselves know not what law, what reason, what right and wrong, what crooked and straight, what licit and illicit means? who think that all power consists in outrage, all dignity in the parade of insolence? who neglect every other consideration for the corrupt gratification of their friendships, or the preservation of their resentments? who despise their own relations and creatures through the Provinces, for the sake of levying taxes and confiscating goods; men, for the greater part, the most profligate and wild, who buy up for themselves what they pretend to expose for sale, who thence collect an exorbitant mass of wealth, which they fraudulently divert from the public service; who thus spread their pillage through the country, and in a moment emerge from penury and rags to a state of splendor and of wealth?"

"Who could believe that the masters and the patrons of a banditti could be the proper guardians of liberty? or who could suppose that he should ever be made one hair more free by such a set of public functionaries, when among them who are the very guardians of liberty, and to whose custody it is committed, there must be so many, who know not either how to use or enjoy liberty, who neither understand the principles, nor merit the possession?"

If these words of that glorious old patriot, JOHN MILTON, do not at all points apply to the faction which now wields the powers of the Government of the United States, and uses a giant's strength with a giant's brutality, there is at least enough in them that does apply to that reckless and criminal faction, to make us hope that the day is not far distant when its hideous lineaments will cease to be beautiful to the people of the North, until now as grossly cheated and deluded by it as TITANIA was when she caressed the ass-head of the weaver, NICK BOTTOM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MEMPHIS, September 28, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

The following extract from the card of Mr. Woodruff, published in the APPEAL of yesterday, justifies me in asking of you the privilege of answering him through your columns:

"The party sent one of their emissaries into Henry, Gibson and Carroll counties to write and make speeches, to manufacture and get up an opposition to the management of the road."

Though I have been acting with no "party" whatever, in what I have said about the "management" of this road, and though I am nobody's "emissary," yet, as I am the only man who has been "writing and making speeches" about it, in any of the counties above named, I infer that Mr. Woodruff alluded to me. In the latter part of June last, I wrote my first article against the "management" of this road. It was but putting in the public prints what I had long thought of it, and what I had expressed to friends on many occasions. In that article I said:

"Whose fault is it, that, with such position, advantages and prospective future, it has been run down to ruin? The president and directors are gentlemen of high integrity, who manage their own affairs with success. Do they not trust too much to the *presumed* competency of the superintendent? The superintendent is always the *creative* officer of a road. He should be a man of large and comprehensive views, thoroughly qualified to develop all the resources of a road, and to apply them with judicious economy. If he fails to create the life-blood needed to sustain it; or if he ignorantly or carelessly squanders it, the soon he leaves the road the better for all concerned. If he is not equal to the task imposed on him, all the financial skill of the president and his finance committee will be of little avail; for the road must ultimately go down and pass into other hands. The president and directors may not be positively to blame for the ignorance, extravagance and incompetency of a blundering superintendent. But if they *continue* a management so destructive of all interests, the public may very justly censure them. To a great extent they are the *trustees* for the interest which the state, county and individuals have in this enterprise; and the public looks to them to see that interest protected. Where is the wisdom of paying a man $5000 per annum for running the road down? A hundred men can be found in Memphis who will do the same thing for half the money.

At Paris, I addressed a large concourse of citizens on the first Monday in July, court day, all anxious to know what should be done to remedy the mismanagement under which every planter in that county admits it has him cursed. Subsequently, I addressed the citizens of that county at Henry station, and of Carroll county, at Trezevant station. In these three speeches—all I made—and in my private conversations, I advised the stockholders to vote for the same board of directors, assuring them that they could not *afford* to retain Jones as superintendent, as his management would destroy *any* road under the sun. I refer Mr. Woodruff to Gen. Dunlap, Gen. Atkins, Dr. Loring, and any citizens of Paris; to Mr. James Allen and R. W. Bridlove, of Henry station; and Messrs. Walker, Harris, Fuqua and others at Trezevant. These gentlemen will assure Mr. Woodruff that I did not desire to censure the directory, as others had done, for Jones' mismanagement; that I regarded them as reposing too much confidence in him; but that their own good sense would dictate the absolute *necessity* of placing the road in the hands of a man who had capacity to manage it successfully.

Having said thus much as to the part I acted with reference to their road, I now proceed to *justify* my criticism, and to review Mr. Woodruff's most extraordinary card. I will do this in all kindness; for our relations have always been too friendly to permit anything like bitterness to tinge what I shall say. First, I charge that the losses on the road from accidents and blundering ignorance during the past twelve months, would equal the annual interest it owes to the state. Let a committee of stockholders be appointed at the coming meeting to examine into this matter, and if my charge be not sustained, *it will be because no account of these losses has been kept.* Second, Within the present month Mr. Jones' blundering and unskillful management has destroyed eighteen or twenty box cars, several thousand dollars' worth of tresling, and rendered the company liable for not less than $20,000 of goods lost or damaged. This was from the accidents on the 6th and 20th. At this rate, how long will it take this "able and accomplished superintendent" to use up all the stock of the road? Third, Mr. Jones ignorantly or designedly discriminates against Memphis and in favor of Louisville in his tariff rates. Proof: He charges $2 50 per bale on cotton from Cairo to Memphis, 131 miles, while the same bale can go for the same sum from Paris to Louisville, 253 miles, nearly twice the distance. *Louisville charges a cent a mile per bale on cotton from Paris. Jones charges two cents a mile per bale to Memphis.* At Henry station, ten miles south of Paris, Jones charges $3 50 per bale to Memphis—a dollar more than from Paris, though ten miles nearer to Memphis than Paris is. At McKenzie, the crossing of the Memphis and Ohio, and the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, and twenty miles nearer Memphis than Paris, Jones charges $3 50 per bale to Memphis. The same cotton can go to Paris for fifty cents, and thence to Louisville for $2 50—*being $3 from McKenzie to Louisville, 273 miles, and $3 50 to Memphis, 110 miles!* Paris is 131 miles from Memphis—freight on cotton, $2 50. Milan is but ninety miles from Memphis, and the freight from there to Memphis is $3 25!

I shall not thought it possible Mr. Woodruff could so openly identify himself with such a management, and regret he has done so. His road was organized under no worse auspices than Frank White's road. They were upon a par, in all respects—*each having nothing.* But White had the advantage of an able engineer and superintendent to assist him. Woodruff had ignorance and incapacity, to which he still clings. The result is before us. One road is successfully administered. The other is "busted." Mr. Woodruff has leased the road to the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, which is to "assume the payment of all amountedue to the state of Tennessee; to fill our contracts with the merchants of West Tennessee; to equip and operate the road as a first class road, and so soon as the net earnings exceed current expenses and the amount due the state, to pay the same over to the Memphis and Ohio railroad company, and return the road in good order to the stockholders at the expiration of the lease."

Is this *all?* Does the Louisville and Nashville road agree to do all this kindness for our road, *for nothing at all?* Is there no *bonus* for this *favor?* The only answer to these questions will be *the contract.* Let us have *that.* For one, I cannot think the Louisville company will undertake to do all this kindness for *nothing without pay,* and Mr. Woodruff, in his card, says nothing about *that.* He says the Louisville company is not to discriminate against Memphis in freight tariffs. This is *one* step gained, and I can congratulate him. *His own Superintendent has been discriminating against Memphis,* and he seems to be aware of it; for he says he has provided against this being done by the *Louisville Company.*

It is to be regretted that Mr. Woodruff makes war upon the contemplated road from Jackson to Paris. *Paris and Henry counties voted and subscribed upwards of $150,000 to the Memphis and Ohio road, and if they want to build another road through Paris, it is not Mr. Woodruff's province to say they shall not.* He says the leasing of this road has defeated the building of that. He is mistaken. The citizens of Madison, Carroll and Henry will build that road from Jackson through Paris to Paducah. It is only a question of time; and when built, *it will not injure Memphis.* Madison and Carroll and Henry counties trade here *now,* despite Jones' odious discriminations; and the mere building of *another* road in those counties will but develop more local trade, *all of which will come to Memphis,* if wisdom guides our councils.

Mr. Woodruff is confident the stockholders will sanction what he has done. Then why did he not call them together and get their approval *first?* He and his board were elected for one year. The road does not belong to them. By what authority does he sell their interests out for ten years? The iron rails will last about ten years longer, and the road will be then turned over to us, *used up*—all the iron to be bought and relaid. *Mr. Woodruff has been badly sold there.* His whole card is a lamentable admission that though his road has vast local resources and important connections, *he has not the capacity to manage it; and that he must call upon Louisville,* 400 *miles away, to manage a Memphis enterprise.*

J. T. TREZEVANT.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, September 28—A cable dispatch to the *Tribune,* dated Constantinople, says the Russian demand for the cession of Crete to Greece, and equality to Christians having been refused, the Russian Ambassador Ignatieff went to make report to the czar. He had just returned. The czar declines to see the sultan. Neither party recedes from its position. Accounts from Athens state that a large party in Greece favors deposing the king and proclaiming a republic, under the protectorate of the United States, or to annex it to these states.

WASHINGTON, September 28—The secretary of the treasury has received notification from the executors of Capt. R. S. Fitz, late of San Francisco, that said testator had left to the United States $200,000 in trust, to be applied toward cancelling the national debt.

Terms of settlement have been agreed upon between the United States and Frazier, Trenholm & Co. The defendants acknowledge the principles of public law established by the government. Further action will be necessary to the consummation of terms through the courts of Great Britain and the United States.

Fractional currency received at the treasury from the printing bureau for the week, $590,600; sent out, $603,119; national bank currency issued, $38 125; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $407,800; internal revenue receipts, $2,502,098; for fiscal year to date, $54,742,462.

NASHVILLE, September 28.—The election to-day passed off peaceably and there was no need of soldiers, though they were at all the polls. Alden, the radical candidate for mayor, and the council were elected with but little opposition. Colored voters were out in great numbers, whilst the mass of whites declined to vote. Alden's majority over Scord is about 1,500. The city authorities will not recognize the legality of the election, and will hold on till defrauded by the courts, unless sooner ejected by force of bayonets. A correspondence between Mayor Brown and Gen. Thomas took place to-day. The latter charged the former with misrepresenting his action in a card published this morning in withdrawing from the canvass for mayor, in stating that he (Thomas) had notified him (Brown) that he would use the military power of the United States in preventing a peaceful election. Brown, in a long letter, repeated his statement, and attempted to justify it. Thomas, in conclusion, reiterated his denial of having given such notification.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—The river is falling, with twenty-five to twenty-seven inches in the channel.

The board of trade remitted, to-day, $2500 for the Howard association of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Interments from yellow fever for twenty-four hours ending six o'clock this morning, 67.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, September 28.—At New Market races yesterday the handicap was won by Friday. The race for forlorn stakes was won easily by Athern.

NOON.—Fenian rumors are still current. It is rumored this morning that another Fenian cruiser was recently seen hovering about the Irish coast. The government is taking every possible precaution to prevent an outbreak.

Noon reports from Italy conflicting. Latest dispatches mention serious riots at Modera, Milan, Genoa and Naples.

The Pope sent a message to Napoleon thanking him for the arrest of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, September 27.—The recent riots by Garibaldi's partisans throughout the country have been suppressed, and to-day the country is officially announced as tranquil.

BERLIN, September 28.—Kiel is to be immediately fortified by King William, and garrisoned with Prussian troops.

LIVERPOOL, September 28—Cotton closed firmer; sales to-day, 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 8¼d; Orleans, 9d. Market for breadstuffs steady.

PARIS, September 28.—The governor of Turkey officially denies the published statements that its aid will be lent to Bokara in the struggle with Prussia.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton, unchanged; sales to-day, 1000 bales. Flour, better; superfine, $8@9 25. Whisky, quiet. Wheat, better, $2 62½. Rye, quiet, $1 50. Corn, heavy; mixed western, $1 30@1 31. Oats, dull, 74@76c. Rye, dull. Coffee, quiet. Sugar, firmer; Cuba, 11¼@12c. Molasses, dull. Dry goods, trade inactive, little change in prices, however; all staple fabrics steady. Stocks, strong; Erie, 64¼@64¾; Illinois Central, 124@22.

Shipments of currency during the week, $9,836,000, mostly to the west. Since August 1 movements amount to $45,000,000. The sub-treasury has bought $16,000,000 seven-thirties during the week, and sold $2,000,000 gold, and $7,000,000 bonds. Receipts to day, $1,184,600; payments, $7,073,200; balance, $11,495,483. Exports of specie to-day, $55,000.

Money active at 7 per cent; sterling quiet, 9; gold 43½. Government stocks dull and drooping. The bank statement of Monday is expected to show a decrease of loans $2,878,000; decease of deposits $401,000; legal tenders $1,700,000; specie increase $878,000.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Cotton sales, 325 bales; easier, low middling, 18@19c; receipts, 219 bales; exports, 588 bales; sales of the week, 1225 bales; receipts of the week, 1883 bales; exports 3207; stock 18,362. Flour, quiet and steady; superfine, $10; double extra, $10 50. Corn, firm and unchanged. Oats, scarce, 80c. Pork, quiet and firm at $27. Bacon, shoulders and sides dull; hams, in fair demand and prices unchanged. Lard, quiet and firm; prime, tierces, 14@15c. Gold, 42½; sterling, 56@59; York sight, ¼@ premium.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Flour is firmer; family $10@10 25; fancy $12@12 25. Wheat firmer; No. 1, $2 35. Corn dull at 93@95c. Oats 61@62c. Rye unchanged at $1 30. Barley steady. Provisions dull. Pork $24. Bulk meats 12¼@14¼c; bacon shoulders 13¾c; sides 15¾c; clear sides 16¼@17¼c. Lard 13¼@13¾c. Flax seed $2 15@2 25.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Flour steady and firm; choice superfine, $7 50@8 75; XX, $9@11 50. Wheat regular and lower; white, $2 33@2 45. Corn very heavy; yellow, $1 08@1 16; white, $1 11@1 14. Oats higher, 62@66c. Barley, $1 22@1 25. Rye steady, $1 15. Provisions dull with downward tendency. Pork, $24 75. Bacon shoulders, 14¼c; clear sides, 18¼c; sugar cured hams, 24@25c. Lard, choice in tierce, 14c. Whisky unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—Sales today, 40 hhds. tobacco at full rates; lugs, $4 30@6; medium leaf, $17 50; good leaf, $24 75. Flour, firm; superfine $7 75; fancy, $12. Wheat $2 30@2 35. Shelled corn, $1 15; ear, bulk, $1 10. Oats, bulk, 65c. Mess Pork, $24 50. Bacon, shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 18½c. Lard, in tierces, 13½c.

MANCHESTER, September 27.—The police are very active in arresting persons implicated in the recent riots. Scores have been apprehended since the last report, but discharged soon as examined, nothing being proven to warrant their detention, nor has anything as to the plans of the Fenians transpired.

An anecdote is told of Velpau, the eminent French surgeon, who died a few years ago. He had successfully performed, on a little child of five years old, a most perilous operation. The mother came to him and said: "Monsieur, my son is saved, and I really know not how to express my gratitude; allow me, however, to present you with this pocket-book, embroidered by my own hands." "Oh, madame," replied Velpau sharply, "my art is not merely a question of feeling. My life has its requirements, like yours. Dress, even, which is a luxury for you, is necessary for me. Allow me, therefore, to refuse your charming little present, in exchange for a more substantial remuneration." "But, monsieur, what remuneration do you desire? Fix the fee yourself." "Five thousand francs, madame." The lady very quietly opened the pocketbook, which contained ten thousand franc notes, counted out five, and after politely handing them over to Velpau, retired.

THE New Orleans *Times* thus pictures the effects of negro equality in that section of the union:

It is undeniable that a strong feeling of *caste*—of exclusiveness—is growing up in the breasts of the colored people, and that the tendency to ignore white men as counsellors and leaders—even though they be the most radical type politically—is constantly on the increase. Even at this early day, long before an election for new local governments can be held, there is scarcely a state or municipal office that can be named for which a negro candidate has not already been put forward, with streng and active supporters at his back. A colored man, now holding office by appointment of Gen. Sheridan, boasted on a leading thoroughfare, in tones to be heard by passers, that he would be the next sheriff elected, if it cost him fifty thousand dollars. He is confident of succeeding without any such liberal expenditure; another is quite as confident of being the next mayor. The negro member of congress from the first district is decided upon, and so on to the end of the list.

MARRIED.

HOLST—CRAIN—At Indianapolis, at the First Baptist church, Wednesday evening, September 25th, by Rev. Henry Day, D.D., Mr. G. H. HOLST, of this city, to Miss VIRGINIA CRAIN, of Indianapolis, Ind.

"May all their cares be little ones."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends of Mrs. BRIDGET REILLY are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence on Robeson street, this morning at 8 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock.

The friends and acquaintances of O. J. RICE are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 p.m., at his residence, 324 Main street.

The St. Louis and Chicago papers will please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

Attention Sons of Temperance.

THE officers and members of Young Men's Division, No. 60, are hereby notified to meet at their Hall, on Sunday the 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock p.m., to attend the funeral of our late Brother O. J. RICE. Members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. J. HAMBERS, Act'g W. P.
W. H. MCCALL, R. S. se29 1t

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS for the Erection of Buildings at the Memphis Trotting Park will be received at the office of M. H. Baldwin, Architect, corner Second and Madison streets, where plans and specifications can be seen.

Open til 1 October 3d. se29 1t

FOR RENT—

Two Houses, containing six rooms each, on Monroe street, east Wellington.

Apply to P. H. DAVIE,
se29 3t No. 6 Madison street.

Notice.

ALL persons interested will take notice that I will, at the November term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, make application for Letters of Administration upon the estate of John B. McNiel, deceased.

THOMAS B. CARAWAY.
September 28, 1867. se29 1aw1w

REMOVAL.

CITIZENS' UNION BANK has been removed from No. 22 Madison street to the old Planters' Bank Building, corner Main and Jefferson streets. We transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

JOHN DONOVAN, President.
E. W. WICKERSHAM, Cashier. se29 1w

M. J. ROSSEL,

WHOLESALE GROCER
COTTON FACTOR
and Commission Merchant,
316 FRONT STREET,
Bet. Monroe and Union, MEMPHIS.

se29 J. C. CULBERTSON, formerly of DeSoto county, and W. D. RODMAN, of Marshall county, Miss., are permanently with me. se29 1td3mw

R. T. ANDERSON. R. S. GRIFFIN.

ANDERSON & GRIFFIN,

COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Room No. 4, Up-Stairs). MEMPHIS.
se29 3m

MRS. LIZZIE PATERSON

WILL GIVE LESSNOS IN
Vocal and Instrumental Music Combined,
—AT THE—
LEE ACADEMY.

TERMS—$10 per month, and $2 for use of Instrument.
Also, Class Lessons in Vocal Music. Terms, $2 per month. se29 1w

COTTON GINS, COTTON GINS!

WE are still Agents for the celebrated TAYLOR GIN, manufactured by W. G. Owens, Brown & Co., Columbus, Ga., and planters in want of a superior Gin—one unsurpa sed for light draught, speed and sample—would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,
se29 1td1mw 193 Second street.

T. V. BRADY, Marshall County, Miss. B. F. JACKSON, Memphis.

BRADY & JACKSON,

COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 338, Cor. Union and Front Sts.,
(Up-Stairs), MEMPHIS, TENN.

WILL give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce consigned to us, and to Receiving and Forwarding Goods to all points. Also, to the Purchase of Merchandise and Plantation Supplies.

All Consignments of Cotton will be covered with Insurance in our Open Policy, unless otherwise instructed. se29 3m

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,
Corner Court and Main Streets,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Receives Deposits, Deals in Gol, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANIER, President. W. H. CHERRY, President Bayou Savings Institution. dent Merchants' National Bank.
JAS ELDER, President DeSoto Bank. P. C. BETHELL. J. K. P. PRITCHARD.
se29 3m

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of KENNEDAY & SNEED was dissolved on the 23d instant by mutual consent. T. F. SNEED having purchased the entire assets and assumed all the liabilities, he only is authorized to collect and settle the old business.

W. H. KENNEDAY,
T. F. SNEED.
September 23.

THOS. F. SNEED,

Successor to Kennedy & Sneed,

WILL continue the Grocery, Cotton and Commission Business at the old stand No. 326 Main street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.
se29 1m T. F. SNEED.

Notice.

MY connection with the house of JO BANFIL & CO., liquor merchants, No. 3 Bradley Block, ceased on the 25th day of August, 1867, by the mutual consent of my former partners. B. F. BOLLING.
se29 1t*

NEW ADVERTISM'ENTS

Howard Association.

As I have been solicited by numerous friends to endeavor to establish in our midst an Association for the benefit of the sick and destitute in our city, I would ask all the young men in our city who feel the proper interest in the sick to call at the Editorial Rooms of THE MEMPHIS APPEAL on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to take the necessary measures to form the required organization.

se28 2t R. W. AINSLIE.

Wool Wanted.

I WISH to purchase 100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL, in exchange for Dry Goods, or in payment of old accounts.

Fair Washed..... 25 to 30c.
Half Washed..... 20 to 25c.
Dirty and Burry..... 12½ to 20c.

I prefer all white and nicely washed, but will buy any color or quality, except such as is moth eaten or filthy.

se28 3m JNO. L. TAYLOR,
222 Main street.

I. B. MERCER, Shelby County. JOHN N. WARE, Late Rice, Ware & Engel.
F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R.

MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,

COTTON FACTORS,
Produce & Commission Merchants,
No. 194 Main Street,
Cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. L. F. COULTER is still with us. se28 tf

STOLEN—

From the subscriber, two miles west of Macon, Fayette county, Tenn., one DARK BAY MARE, black mane and tail, with signs of wearing a yoke behind her ears, and is about fourteen or fifteen hands high, will some saddle scars on her back and some seven or eight years old, and bling in her right eye. Also, one fine HORSE MULE, light sorrel, some seven or eight years old, with a sign of being kicked on the left hind leg and a black stripe across his withers, and extending to the root of his tail. The Mule and Mare are both branded "E P." on the left hip. Twenty-five Dollars reward will be paid for the delivery of each to MRS. E. PORTER,
se25 1w* Macon, Tenn.

W. W. GUY, Salisbury, Tenn.
T. L. ALDEN, Late Bostick, Griffith & Co.
J. MCCRAE, Memphis.
R. W. MCCLELLAN, Salisbury, Tenn.

Guy, Alden, McCrae & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
208 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash Advances on Cotton and other Consignments. se28 1m

GEO. C. HOLMES, Memphis. W. M. WHARTON, Late of Madison co.

HOLMES & WHARTON,

COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
36 Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made on all goods in store. Orders filled promptly and at lowest prices. se27 3m

A Rare Opportunity

IS now offered to any person desiring to invest $10,000 to $12,000, either as active or silent partner, in an old established Business House now doing a profitable business. Address R. M., at this office. se21 8t*

MEMPHIS AND TENNESSEE R. R.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, 9th September, 1867.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis and Tennessee Railroad Company will be held at the Gayoso House, in the city of Memphis, on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, 1867.

Stockholders will be passed free on presentation of their certificates of stock to the Conductors. S. H. LAMB, Secretary.
se10 1d

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by W. M. Hutton and D. A. Brower on the 2d day of July, 1866, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 67, on pages 150 and 151, to secure certain indebtedness therein named, I will on

Friday, the 11th day of October, 1867,

between the hours of 12 and 11 o'clock a.m., in front of the auction house of Passmore & Co., No. 260 Second street, sell to the highest bidders for cash, one large Rice Stiggle Cylinder Press one Binder's, and the types, stones and fixtures belonging to the Argus newspaper establishment, comprising in all a full and complete newspaper appointment.

September 20, 1867 P. G. BIGLEY, Trustee.
se21 td6w

L. HOWES. JO. O. BURBANK.

HOWES & BURBANK,

Commission Merchants,
HAVE REMOVED TO
282 Front Street,
(Over J. F. Frank & Co.)

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, for sale or on shipment, receiving and forwarding merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store insured, unless otherwise ordered. se28 1m

A. G. JOSLIN. J. W. DUNKLEE. R. J. MEREFEE.

BURNET HOUSE,

Northwest Corner Vine and Third Sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. C. JOSLIN & CO., Proprietors.
se27 2w

MERCHANTS' COTTON WAREHOUSE

J. V. PATRICK & CO.,

—GENERAL—
Storage Merchants,
409, 411 and 413 Shelby St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WAREHOUSE FIRST-CLASS.
se26 1m

TITUS & CO.,

Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. We thank our former customers for their patronage, and would be pleased to have them continue business with us. Our charges are the same as heretofore. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed.
se25 3m

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss. A. B. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn.

PRICE & TREADWELL,

Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 15 UNION STREET,
Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
se22 1m

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS,
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

SOUTHERN HOTEL

FOR LEASE
AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THIS new and splendid Hotel, containing seventy rooms, besides bar-room, offices, barber shop, etc., has been placed in our hands for Lease for a term of years, with immediate possession.

The commanding location at the corner of Main and Real streets, and the convenient construction of the house, with its ample accommodations, offer great inducements to an enterprising and experienced landlord, and to such a one every possible inducement will be given in the price and terms of rent.

A great bargain will be given in the sale of the Furniture, for which real estate in the city will be taken in payment.

TERMS—$500 per month, without the Bar and Dining Room on first floor: $700 per month with the Bar and Dining Room. Furniture, valued at $12,000, will be sold for $8000.
se17 BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. M. C. HUNTER'S
Southern Emporium of Fashion,
269 1-2 Main Street,
Opposite Court Square.

THE ladies will find all the latest novelties of the season, millinery and fancy goods of all kinds. Dresses made and trimmed in latest styles at shortest notice. Cloaks, sacques and children's dresses made to order. Opera sacques and wrappings, ready made, for sale. One notice will be given of the opening day.
se15 1m

FALL AND WINTER TRADE!

LARGEST STOCK IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY!

BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY!!

ONE PRICE! ONLY ONE PRICE!!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242 MAIN STREET.

WE take pleasure to inform our friends and patrons that we have just built an addition to our already large and spacious Storehouse, and are now prepared to exhibit the LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Kept in

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Is stocked with the Choicest and Most Fashionable Goods of the Season. Ladies will always find the Largest and Most Complete Assortment in the city to choose from, and all will receive like treatment, as we have but ONE PRICE, and that the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. As we always have a full STOCK in the Eastern markets and buy direct from the Manufactur

The Memphis Appeal Nov 29 1867.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A finely furnished front room, and one room unfurnished, can be had with board at No. 101 Adams street.
A few day boarders wanted. se26

BOARDING—
A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and airy rooms at No. 386 Main. Also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate.
se24 1m

BOARDING—
Two or three small families can have board, with comfortable rooms, near the terminus of the Poplar street railway.
For particulars apply at the
se1 LEDGER OFFICE.

BOARDING—
Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 394 second street, between Gayoso and B-al.
se20 1f

WANTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L., locck-box 9
se29

WANTED—
AGENTS—To introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars.
M. M. BEACH & CO.,
jy7 3m 284 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.

Agents Wanted.

WE want an active energetic Agent in every civil district at $50 to $80 per month, to canvass for and deliver our very popular Southern Historical Work. For full particulars address, inclosing three cent stamp,
J. B. SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
244 Third Street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Give name in full—District, County and State plain and distinct. se22 1m

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men every where to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell The Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power is 100. Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not make the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and this while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we state. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wealth.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Chest'er & Co.,
24 Mad son street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
Having removed to the old Planters' Bank Building, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, our former office, No. 22 Madison street, is for rent, and fixtures for sale, consisting of one Herring's burglar and fire proof safe, counters, desks, fixtures, etc. Apply to
E. WICKERSHAM,
Cashier Citizens' Union Bank,
se28 1t Corner Main and Jefferson streets.

FOR RENT—
One large Storeroom on Real street, near Second, new and well finished—the suit of rooms in second story. A very large and convenient Residence on Promenade street. Storeroom and residence on Front street. Comfortable Residence on Exchange street. Comfortable Residence on Poplar street. Apply to
LEWINGTON & HALSEY, Attorneys
se25 1w Jefferson Block.

FOR RENT—
A Residence, corner Mulberry and Talbot streets, with four rooms and all necessary outdoor conveniences. Apply to
M. L. MEACHAM,
se22 No. 9 Union street.

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire at Mill, Main street, Webster Block; or at me. Lisee, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m. se21

TO RENT—
A great opening is now offered to parties who may desire to embark in the Produce Business. The large four-story brick building, No. 266 Front street, is now for rent. There is a large cellar, and one or 50 rooms in the building suitable for offices and sleeping apartments. For particulars apply to Bartlett, Gould & Shackemoge, or to D. Jameson, through Post-office. se19

FOR RENT—
That large and commodious Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.
Apply to E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
sed 1m 293½ Front street.

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, No. 15 Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. jel1 tf

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms on 1st land.
my22 tf

REASONABLE RENT.

ONE Store, 220 Main street, for dry goods. One Store, Second street, for heavy business.
One Store, Adams street, for saloon
One Store 3X12, Charleston avenue, feed store. Stable and abundance of good stock water.
Four, suitable for any business, 45 Main st't.
Four, suitable for fancy business, adjoining same. With a number of the best Offices in the city. Any good tenant can get a Store or an Office REASONA LE.
se17 2w W. B. WALDRAN, 450 Main st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One 12-Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.
LUNN & MALLON,
se8 204 Main street.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (Illicit used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 324 Front street, or
au24 tf— W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 7-octave, nearly new, cost over $550 for sale at a bargain. Part cash and part time. Apply to N. S. Appointment office.
au8 tf

ENGINE AND BOILER

For Sale.

ENGINE sets on Iron Bed Plate, has three 16 feet stroke, thirteen-inch cylinder, reverse link engine, Boiler is thirty feet long, forty-two inches in diameter, two flues, mud receiver attached, broken stack and guide, two front and grate bars. All complete, nearly new and in good running order.
Inquire of M. PYNE, foot of Jefferson street, or to CUBBINS & GUNN, Adams st se21 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold on low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh13-tf 293 Main street, Memphis

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I WILL pay no bills contracted by any one but myself and on account of the Steamer MYRTLE without my written order.
WM. H. HARDWICK,
se21 2w Captain and Owner.

NOTICE.

AT the October term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of J. M. Ferrell, deceased.
se19 1awtw JOHN HALLUM.

Notice.

MRS. M. J. BROWN, widow of Jessey F. Brown, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, at its October term, for letters of administration on the estate of said deceased. This Sept. 7, 1867.
se9 1awtw JNO. LOAGUE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of James C. Wilson are hereby notified that I have succeeded the insolvency of the estate. The creditors will file their claims within six months from date hereof, or this notice will be filed or be forever debarred in court.
se11 3w J. H. BROWN, Adm'r.

Notice.

THE undersigned, widow and relict of Aaron Jackson, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at its October term, 1867, for the appointment of commissioners to allot and set apart to her, dower in the real estate belonging to the estate of her deceased husband.
MARGARET W. JACKSON.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
September 7, 18-7. se8 1awtw

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern that at the September term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we will make application for an extension of time in which to settle the estate of J. F. Hooker, deceased.
D. A. HARRELL, Exec'r.
S. A. HOOKER, Exec'r.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
se7 1awtw

Notice.

I WILL sell my Lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the ne 21 year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the section, about 40 miles below Memphis.
A. WRIGHT.
jy19 tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned were this day appointed and qualified as the Executor of J. M. Saint, deceased, at a former term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn. All those indebted to the estate of J. M. Saint, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and those holding claims against said estate are notified to file the same with the Executor within the time prescribed by law, otherwise the same will be forever barred.
JOHN C. SAINT, Executor.
Memphis, Sept. 19, 1867. se24 1awtw

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

SUNDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 29, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	9:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	10:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommod'n, except Sundays	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
" Mail, "	8:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jan. 16th
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Services at the Baptist Tabernacle, Sabbath morning and night. Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor.

GRACE CHURCH.—In consequence of repairs being in progress at this sanctuary, there will be no services to-day.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching in this church this morning by the pastor, and to-night by Rev. J. R. Graves, at the usual hours.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. J. R. Graves preaches at the Tabernacle (Court street) this morning, and at the First Baptist church (Second street), at night.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Regular services at this church at 10½ a.m., and 8 p.m. Rev. Dr. Mann, pastor in charge, will preach.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.—Services at Central church, Union street, at 10½ o'clock and early candle lighting, by Rev. J. T. C. Collins.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. T. C. Collins, pastor of the Central Methodist church, we are pleased to learn, has (after several weeks' absence) again returned to the city, and will resume his pulpit duties to-day. He will preach, both morning and night, at the Central Methodist church, on Union street.

PETIT LARCENY.—Mr. Justice Hall was called upon yesterday to examine Lowney Saunders, on a charge of petit larceny. The accused not being able to give the required bonds, was ordered to report to Judge Hunter for orders.

ROOM ROBBERY.—Some thieves, not having the fears of the law before their eyes, entered the room of Mr. H. Clay King yesterday morning, and stole therefrom a gold watch, for the return of which a liberal reward is offered.

PISTOL DRAWING.—A negro named Robert Fort was arrested yesterday, charged with drawing a pistol on a colored brother named Sterling. The proper information being given, Robert was arrested and furnished with quarters in the Adams street station.

WANTED TO LEAVE.—A young freedman who gave the name of George Brown, was on the chaingang for some minor offense, not liking the employment, he determined to quit the force. Before proceeding far, however, he was captured. The probability is that his sentence will be doubled.

HAM THIEVES.—Two of the freed race named Frank Pierce and Chas. Garrison were up before Mr. Justice Miller yesterday, charged with stealing some hams and a quantity of vegetables from the Hardwick house, on Adams street. The magistrate thought the evidence conclusive enough to send the accused up.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.—The members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are hereby notified to meet in their new hall on Main street, next door to Ward & Leguere's, this day at 2½ o'clock to attend the funeral of a deceased member—O. J. Rice. By order of the president.
W. C. MCLURE,
Secretary pro tem.

THE RACES YESTERDAY.—It is a source of regret to us that we cannot give the spirited races which came off at the trotting park yesterday, an extended notice, but the want of space forbids. Lexington won the race, making the first heat in 1:32½, and the second in 1:31½. The cutting race excited a good deal of interest, and was won by Dolly Carnes on the third heat, the judges deciding in her favor on the plea of foul play.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Col. John T. Hart was yesterday elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce by a unanimous vote. It was a compliment well deserved, and will, in our estimation, add materially to the efficiency and usefulness of the Chamber, to have in the chief ministerial office a gentleman of so much experience, intelligence, industry and executive ability as our friend. In addition to this, the colonel has a good deal of newspaper sense, which, too, is no small matter in the success of any enterprise in which one may engage.

WHICH WAY?—A friend of ours passing down Beal street yesterday, was hailed by another, who inquired of him, "Which way?" to which he replied, "I am going to see Bob Grindrod, at No. 43 Beal street, who has a fine lot of second hand furniture, and household goods of all kinds, which he is selling cheap." If any person wants a fit out, his is the right place to go to. Our friend contemplates matrimony, and is fitting up in fine style. The sign of Grindrod has attracted much attention. He has on sale two fine piano fortes, which will be disposed of at a bargain—one or the lot.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—Our country friends coming to the city for the purpose of purchasing supplies, will find in the person of M. J. Rossi a thoroughgoing and reliable merchant, ever ready to extend the utmost facilities and to favor his customers as far as lies in his power. His stock is complete and of the choicest quality. Maj. J. C. Culbertson, whom we have known for many years and always found to be a high-toned, honorable gentleman, is associated with Dr. Rossel, and will be glad to meet his many friends from Mississippi and elsewhere and serve them. Their No. is 316 Front street.

OVERTON TICKET OFFICE.—Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Capt. Sam. H. Shock, has now perfected such arrangements as will enable him to sell tickets to any part of the country or Europe. He has combined the different railroad and steamboat agencies into one office, and located it in the rotunda of the Overton hotel. Passengers wishing to go to any part of the south, up Red river, to Texas, up the Ouachita, to any point in the southwestern states, or to any point west—in fact, to any point in the United States or Canadas, can purchase through tickets at this office. Tickets can also be had for London, Paris or any of the interior cities or towns of England, France, Ireland or Germany. Bills of exchange will also be issued in any amount from £1 upward on any city in Europe. Mr. James Speed will be found at the new office, and his large experience and personal popularity will add no little to the success of this great enterprise.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—As is usual on Saturday night, the theater was not crowded. Miss Belle Boyd appeared as "Bianca," was well received, and gave a good rendition of the part. She was well supported by Mr. Roche and the other members of the company. In the farce of "Stage Struck," Mr. Ellerton played "Tom Tape" excellently well. He perhaps, for the first time, had a chance to show himself; his English accent is not at all unacceptable. "Count Glorieux," as played by Mr. Ferguson, was execrable. Miss Fanny Pierson, as "Sally Scraggs," was excellent. This young lady presents a good appearance, and is a careful actress. Her singing was beautiful, and justly *encored*. Should she remain with us during the season, we feel safe in predicting that she will become a favorite with our appreciative play goers. As will be seen by reference to our amusement column, Manager Thompson has engaged Miss Boyd for six nights more. She will appear to-morrow night as "Marie" in the *Marble Heart*. We are informed that a complimentary benefit will be tendered her before she leaves us.

VICKSBURG.—Our fellow-townsman, Mr. Jno. W. McCown, who has recently made a visit to the above city, informs us, although Vicksburg suffered very much during Gen. Grant's seige, and more recently by a very disastrous fire, still the energy of its citizens has not abated. He says the building recently constructed will compare very favorably with any cities of the south or west. Most of the stores are four stories, with iron fronts, well finished, and would be an ornament to any city. Mr. McCown was so favorably impressed with the business appearance of that city, he has concluded to establish another branch of the houses whose names are familiar in St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans and Helena. By Mr. McCown's untiring energy and strict attention to business, to say nothing of his fine selection of goods, both in styles and quality, he has made the house of Sproule & McCown rank second to none in our city, and we feel satisfied the house established at Vicksburg and conducted by Mr. Witherspoon, who has been under Mr. McCown's especial training, will soon stand amongst the first business houses of our sister city. The many friends of Mr. Henry Witherspoon, to whom he had become endeared by his high social qualities, pleasant manners and gentlemanly deportment during hours of business and elsewhere, will regret to know Memphis has been deprived of so estimable a young gentleman, and can only console themselves by believing it will promote his own welfare.

HEBREW CELEBRATION.

ROSH HASHAAWAH—5628.

The annual festival of the celebration of the Israelites new year commences Sunday evening at six o'clock and terminates to-morrow evening at the same hour. It is observed strictly by all Israelites wheresoever dispersed over the habitable globe. This solemn festival is held in observance under three specific titles. First, "Yoam Ternoh," the day of blowing the trumpet, as is recorded, Numbers 29, v. 1. "And in the seventh month, in the first day of the month, ye shall have an holy convocation. Ye shall do no servile work; it is a day of blowing the trumpet with you."

The second name of this solemn day is "Rosh Hashanah,"—the first day of the year. The first day in Tishry is the beginning of the year, as received by tradition from Moses our preceptor, and his sublime council. By that divine authority, corroborated by astronomical demonstration, this day was established as the day of the creation of the world. The above truth is forcibly intimated by the following communication from God to Moses and Aaron. Exod 7c. 12, v. 1 2. "And the Lord spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying: this month shall be unto you the beginning of months; it shall be the first of the month of the year unto you."

The third day is also called Yoam Hazikoran, the day of memorial, when every man shall examine the inmost recesses of his heart, into his conduct, both temporal and spiritual, for the past year, and as the trumpet sounds, awaking him from the lethargy of materialism, he should renew his vows to his Maker who has thus far vouchsafed unto him life, health and prosperity.

This day has also been called *Yoam Hadin*, the day of Judgment, the day which the Lord of Hosts has chosen to to investigate the yearly actions of *all human* beings, to weigh their merits and demerits, by which the fate of nations, countries, kingdoms, empires and individuals is decided. Psalms, 71, v. 3 and 4.

"Blow upon the trumpet in the new moon in the time appointed on our solemn feast day, for this is a statue to Israel, and a day of judgment to the God of Jacob"—according to the "Liturgy." This is the day of the creation of the universe, and consequently the anniversary day, when the Almighty God formed this extensive empire, and established Himself over it as a King, Father, Provider, Benefactor, Preserver, Redeemer and Judge. Many other reasons could be advanced for the faithful observance of this day. The intelligent reader of the Old Testament can readily find them. All the business houses of the Jewish community are closed. Divine service is held in the several synagogues and temples. Among the Liturgy of the Temple exercises we find the following beautiful hymns:

Joyous feelings, grateful praises,
Shout aloud, ye pious throngs;
God's unbounded loving kindness
Led His flock another year.
God is Ever: God will pay every
Shaddais' love is great and bounteous.

Tremble not, repining heart:
God is high to soothe thy grief.
Mourn not now, afflicted breast,
God will send benign relief;
Weep thou not, depressed mind,
God consoles: the Lord is kind.

Soul, rejoice in heaven's promise,
Trust in God, the Lord of years;
Soar aloft to angels' service,
Trimph', heart, o'er sinful fears;
Suns may perish, mountains never,
Shaddai's mercies last forever.

Let seasons change and years be vain,
All creatures live to die at last;
Other change, and world foll design
Of time in present, future, past.
My rock is firm, unchanged his grace,
My soul will live to sing His praise.

Resound, ye worlds of *Shaddais* praise,
His glory sing, His truth proclaim;
Rejoice in Him, ye vegetables from the Hardwick house, on Adams street. The magistrate thought the evidence conclusive enough to send the accused up.

In the morning service we find the following:

God redeems, the Lord protects,
God whose grace each fault corrects,
Hears the sinner's pious words,
Showers joy on contrite hearts;
Loves, counsels, helps, guards and spares
All who trust in Him, the Lord.

Mercy beams around Thy throne,
God, who art my rock alone;
Holy One, we trust in Thee
God is high, my soul rejoice!
Grace and love, proclaims His voice,
Sing new songs with holy joys.

There will also be a sermon in English by the Rev. S. Tuska. The Hebrew service will be conducted by the minister, Rev. L. Leopold, the choir being under the leadership of the able Professor Sabatsky.

A BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.—It may not be known that our city is capable of producing some finished works of art. A painting we know of one lady who would rank high anywhere. Statuary proper is not produced among us, because there is not demand enough to justify. But there is and will ever continue to be demand enough for monumental art. We, therefore, wish to call attention to one of the most beautiful, chaste and simple specimens of this class of art which we remember to have seen anywhere. It may be seen at the shop of Messrs. Maydwell & Anderson, No. 59 Union staeet, for about a month, after which it will be removed to Elmwood.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 26, 1867.

At a meeting of the officers and employees of the Memphis and Ohio railroad company, called at the office of the general superintendent, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty, in His merciful Providence, has seen fit to call from among us our worthy and ever amenable co-operative brother, Wm. L. Nelson; and

Whereas, It is meet and just to his memory that we, his co-laborers, should give expression to our feelings and sympathy with his bereaved widow and orphans.

Resolved, That in the death of our mutual friend, we, the officers and employees of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, have lost a warm, truthful and affectionate companion, whose absence will leave a void in our society.

Resolved, That the example left us, of a pure and perfect life, by our deceased brother, may well be imitated by us all.

Resolved, That the officers and employees of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, in memory of our lost brother, dress in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, together with a letter of condolence and sympathy, be forwarded by the secretary of this meeting to the widow of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the APPEAL, *Avalanche* and *Ledger*.

Signed: Amos Woodruff, president; Sam B. Jones, general superintendent; L. S. Knowlton, secretary and treasurer; John W. Clark, W. C. Jones, H. E. Osgood, Thomas M. Hutchenson, M. J. Waldren, J. B. Hart, Joseph Tedro, F. Van Vleck, E. Andrews, A. J. Knapp, C. N. Hale, J. H. Craft, F. M. Townsend, W. J. Osborne.

CHAS. W. STURDIVANT, Sec'y.

Business Education.—The English and Mathematical Department of Leddin's Business College is now in successful operation. Parents who desire their sons to be thoroughly trained in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading, Grammar, Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, etc., can here find every facility for such training.

[COMMUNICATED.]

AN OLD CITIZEN'S SUGGESTIONS ON THE GAS QUESTION.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

The Memphis gas company seems trying to prove in the courts and newspapers that the new company will fail; that it won't fail and will hurt the old company; that it can't reduce the price of gas; that it will reduce the price of gas and hurt the old company; that the old gas company has not found the business of making gas very profitable; that it has found the business very profitable, and is so rich that the new company cannot compete with it. These propositions cannot all be true, and as the public are more interested than the old company supposes, as we judge, from the contemptuous manner in which they refer to the proposed election to determine the sense of the citizens relative to the city taking stock in the new gas company, I, an old citizen, who want cheap gas and have not a dollar of interest in either company, propose to make a few suggestions that should interest your readers.

In December, 1849, the Memphis gas light company was incorporated with a capital of a hundred thousand dollars. It was to establish a gas works within three years from January first, 1850, "of sufficient capacity to supply the corporate authorities and inhabitants," with gas for public or private uses. This company had the right to lay pipes in all the streets, alleys, squares and places. The price of gas to the public authorities was to be matter of agreement between the gas company and the city authorities. The price of gas to private consumers was to be the average price of gas in southwestern cities. On November 29, 1851, or nearly two years after the first company was incorporated, the present Memphis gas company was incorporated with a capital of a hundred thousand dollars, and with about the same rights and privileges as the former company. Since the term of the first company had not expired when the second company was incorporated, it seems a strained conclusion to suppose that the legislature intended to give to the second company what it now claims, the exclusive right to lay down gas pipes in the streets. Equally strange is it to suppose that the legislature intended to give the new or present company with the exclusive right to supply the city authorities or private consumers. If then the Memphis gas company did not get such an exclusive monopoly from the legislature it could only have got it through contract with the city.

The first contract with the city was made March 18, 1852, and was expressly declared to be for the purpose of "encouraging the construction of gas works to light the city of Memphis." It was to have for twenty years the exclusive privilege of supplying gas to such public lamps as the city and gas company might agree, provided, first, that the company used such inventions or improvements to cheapen the manufacture of gas to private consumers, as might be adopted in other cities of the southwest; and second, that gas should be furnished to the city, "at corresponding reduced rates."

The Memphis gas company has not adopted improvements to cheapen the price of gas to private consumers, and instead of being cheapened, the price of gas to both private consumers and the city has been doubled, perhaps trebled, since 1852. The exclusive privilege under contract with the city to supply gas to such public lamps as the city and gas company might agree, is consequently void, because the Memphis gas company has not complied with the stipulation, and has not cheapened the price of gas corresponding with its profits in other southwestern cities. When the city made this contract as in the act of the legislature, it was intended that the stipulation for supplying gas cheaply to the city authorities should include all gas consumed in lamps of the public or city authorities, but by a skillful trick of the gas company it has ever since been restricted to certain "street lamps," and for other lamps used by the city authorities, the gas company has charged the city authorities as high a price as has been in any case charged to private consumers. This restriction of public lamps to street lamps along the line of mains did not satisfy the gas company. Instead of charging for such street lamps half the price paid by private consumers, the contract was changed and a charge imposed of three dollars per month per post. This again was raised to three dollars and twenty-five cents per month per post, and in May, 1864, the gas company demanded four dollars per month per post. The city fathers have officially many times protested against violations of contract by the gas company, as in December, 1856, December, 1858, in February, 1862, and March, 1863.

If the gas company had ever the exclusive right to lay down mains in the streets, which they now claim, such right must have been conditioned upon their putting down mains when required by the city; but the gas company has many times refused, when asked by the city, to put down such mains. Thus is demanded $2500 for putting down the mains to the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and $600 for putting down mains to the Memphis and Charleston road, and the city had to buy three thousand five hundred feet of mains, and put them down on the wharf landing. This is a curious kind of exclusive easement claimed by this Memphis gas company, under which no one else could put down gas pipes, and the Memphis gas company would not. I think it is clear from these facts that the Memphis gas company does not own exclusively the streets of Memphis, that the legislature had a right to incorporate the Gayoso gas company, and that the city has the right to favor its establishment. The old rule that a private corporation is one "in whole or in part founded on private means for lucrative purposes," and the influences that control it, and the classification subscription to a gas company cannot be legally made, although every citizen votes for it, and only Mr. Dean and other non-residents are opposed thereto, is not accordant with the fact that in Hamburg, and indeed most cities and states on the continent of Europe, gas companies are recognised as quasi public corporations, over which the government or municipal authorities enforce regulations for their management and distribution.

The city has certainly as much right to take stock in a company that is to reduce the expenses of lighting the public streets and public buildings as it has to subscribe to railroad companies which may advance its trade. Competition will reduce prices to both the city and private consumers.

The new company can reduce prices, yet make good dividends. The amount of gas produced from a ton of coal depends largely upon the skillful manufacture. A ton of coal will, ordinarily, produce six or seven thousand feet of gas of good illuminating quality, and also from one hundred to five hundred pounds of tar, from twenty to one hundred pounds of ammoniacal liquor, and from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds of coke. Perhaps few gas companies apply chemistry to the best advantage in the distillation of coal, but the cyanogen alone in a ton of coal when made into Prussian blue will almost pay the entire cost of the coal, and even from the crude tar the neutral principles of benzole, naphtha, and paraffine, as also the acid principle and that peculiar alkaline substance known as aniline are exceedingly valuable, but if the tar and its products, the cyanogen and its compounds, ammonia and carbonates of Ammonia go with forty other products for nothing, still coal only costs about seven dollars a ton, and the seven thousand feet of gas it produces under ordinarily skillful distillation, are worth, in this winter, the Memphis gas company's rates, forty-three dollars and forty cents, which certainly allows a pretty fair margin for manufacture. The new company can make a handsome profit by selling gas for one-half what the Memphis gas company charges, and if our city authorities own a controlling amount of the stock they can secure gas at cheap rates, yet allow a handsome profit to individuals interested in the enterprise.

Were it my purpose to bear hardly upon the old company, I might show that their gas is often exceedingly impure. The blueness of its flame, and its low illuminating power, can be demonstrated by any kind of photometers, by the chlorine test, by the bromine test, the sulphuric acid test, the explosive test, the specific gravity test, and the quality test as to the density of their warehouse. Situated at the head of Shelby street, near the river, it affords every inducement for merchants receiving cotton by river and Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. Having long experience in the storage business, and confident of giving perfect satisfaction, they solicit a share of patronage. See card in another column.

A New Silk Room—at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Read their advertisement. se29-3t

GOING IT.—It is a fact worth knowing that the Great Western Dispatch and Cotton express line transports freight from this point to New York in seven days, sure. The gentlemanly agent in Memphis, Mr. Enoch Taylor, has an office at 304 Front street, and will furnish all necessary information in the premises. He is well known among our business men as being perfectly reliable in every particular. Any contracts made by him will be faithfully executed.

The largest stock of Dry Goods in the Mississippi Valley, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Read their advertisement. se29-3t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Ladies, at the "Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery" you can have your Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets dyed the new Brown. This color does not fade or soil.
WM. GOODYEAR.
se8 3m 288 Main street.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I see my communication in your paper giving a plain statement of facts in reference to the leasing of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, has provoked the combined opposition of the party who was working to get control of the road; and they appear to doubt the correctness of some of my statements made to the public in that communication. In proof of what I stated yesterday, I will say: The proposition to consolidate bears date August 1, 1867. The board of directors, composed of the following members, Amos Woodruff, T. G. Smith, Jas. P. Wood, David A. Nunn, E. McDavitt, Wm. M. Smith, J. H. Hanell and I. M. Hill, met at their office at the head of Main street, in the city of Memphis on the 28th day of August, and considered the proposition to consolidate; also one to lease the road for a short term of years. After full discussion and free exchange of views on the subject, the board passed a unanimous resolution, authorizing the leasing of the road, and appointed a committee to carry out said resolution. The committee was composed of Hon. D. A. Nunn, Wm. M. Smith, E. McDavitt, and the president of the company was added to the committee. The following directors who were absent from this meeting, were in favor of the measure, and had so expressed themselves by letter and by their votes in previous meetings of the board, viz: Wm. M. Farrington, Geo. T. Taylor, Nathan Adams, B. A. Williamson, C. B. Church and G. M. Bartlett. I believe the public will be convinced that I have acted with the full approval of the board of directors. The insinuation thrown out by one of the party that I had sent an employee of the road along the line of the road to get up proxies to be voted in sanctioning my acts, is devoid of truth. I have been absent from the city for some weeks, and know of no person that sonners, as "mild as May morning." In a thousand voters is a gas consumer. Is there one in a thousand who is not interested in having the streets, alleys and public buildings, well lighted at the lowest possible rates? Yours,
TAX-PAYER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I see my communication in your paper giving a plain statement of facts in reference to the leasing of the Memphis and Ohio railroad, has provoked the combined opposition of the party who was working to get control of the road; and they appear to doubt the correctness of some of my statements made to the public in that communication. In proof of what I stated yesterday, I will say: The proposition to consolidate bears date August 1, 1867. The board of directors, composed of the following members, Amos Woodruff, T. G. Smith, Jas. P. Wood, David A. Nunn, E. McDavitt, Wm. M. Smith, J. H. Hanell and I. M. Hill, met at their office at the head of Main street, in the city of Memphis on the 28th day of August, and considered the proposition to consolidate; also one to lease the road for a short term of years. After full discussion and free exchange of views on the subject, the board passed a unanimous resolution, authorizing the leasing of the road, and appointed a committee to carry out said resolution. The committee was composed of Hon. D. A. Nunn, Wm. M. Smith, E. McDavitt, and the president of the company was added to the committee. The following directors who were absent from this meeting, were in favor of the measure, and had so expressed themselves by letter and by their votes in previous meetings of the board, viz: Wm. M. Farrington, Geo. T. Taylor, Nathan Adams, B. A. Williamson, C. B. Church and G. M. Bartlett. I believe the public will be convinced that I have acted with the full approval of the board of directors. The insinuation thrown out by one of the party that I had sent an employee of the road along the line of the road to get up proxies to be voted in sanctioning my acts, is devoid of truth. I have been absent from the city for some weeks, and know of no person that sonners, as "mild as May morning." In a thousand voters is a gas consumer. Is there one in a thousand who is not interested in having the streets, alleys and public buildings, well lighted at the lowest possible rates? Yours,
TAX-PAYER.

One Price — Only one price, and that the lowest possible price, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Read their advertisement. se29 3t

HALF WAY HOUSE.—Raleigh and its Springs has for some time past attracted many visitors, who have been alike benefitted by the pleasant ride and the medicinal waters. The want of a half-way house has long been felt; now that want has at last been supplied, Messrs. Ryan and Van Voast having opened one four miles from town, which will compare favorably with any in the state. Fine liquors, good attendance and gentlemanly treatment will always be received from these gentlemen by their guests.

The largest stock of Silks this side of New York, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Read their advertisement. se29-3t

Removal.—Having removed to our old stand, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, we are now prepared to offer great inducements. We are receiving daily fresh and seasonable goods. Call and see.
M. KRAUS & Co.,
se12 tf Corner Main and Adams.

A new Cloak manufactory, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Read their advertisement. se29-3t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recet decline by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

Cloaks made to order, and a good fit guaranteed, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. se29-3t

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—New Stills built to order and Second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Oertel's, Coppersmiths and Sheet Iron Workers, No. 346 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy5 dawtf

One Price---Only one price, and that the lowest possible price, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Read their advertisement. se29-3t

For Rent, on long time, beautiful Building Lots outside city limits within few minutes walk of Court Square. Parties wishing homes apply at the office of J. J. DuBose, 304 Front street, Mosby & Hunt block.

The best assortment of Dry Goods in the city, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Read their advertisement. se29 3t

Dry Goods Cheap.—Merchants are invited to examine a full line of Domestics, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, and general Dry Goods, bought during the recent decline, by Menken Brothers. se22-7t

One Price — Only one price, and that the lowest possible price, at B. Lowenstein & Bros. Read their advertisement. se29-3t

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY!

SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 Main Street,
Up-Stairs—Over Terry & Mitchell's Wholesale Shoe House.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Agents for Heavy Cottons, Woolens, Cotton Yarns, etc., etc. se21 1m

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 251 Front Street,
UP STAIRS, MEMPHIS, TENN.
PROMPT attention paid to all business entrusted to us, and special attention given to selling cotton and every description of merchandise. Supplies furnished customers as usual. se15 1m
A. WOODRUFF,
President Memphis and Ohio railroad Co.
Memphis, Tenn., September 28, 1867.

MORTUARY REPORT.

OFFICE SECRETARY BOARD OF HEALTH, MEMPHIS, TENN., September 28, 1867.

Mortuary report of the Health office, for the week ending at 12 o'clock:

Males—J. D. Sherry, 40 years, diarrhea; child of Mrs. F. Rendlinhar, 2 months, brain

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 330 MAIN STREET

and MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

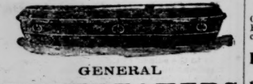
No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY

REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 1f

R. O. BRADLEY

Dealer in all kinds of

CARRIAGES, BUCKAWAYS, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

daw

ALEX. MURRAY. S. R. RIDDLEY.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

NO. 31 MADISON STREET,

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

jy18

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES H. DORION, JR

MOSBY & DORION,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-stairs,

No. 304 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment, Receiving and Forwarding. Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. au6dlmwtm

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Herbert Bell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of firm in settling up business of same. HERBERT BELL,

WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, August 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartne ship for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission and Forwarding business, and the sale of Country produce, and hope by close attention to business and the interest of our customers, to retain the confidence of those who favor us with their patronage. F. J. ATTWOOD,

W. M. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1867.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

No. 2 Promenade, foot of Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

I TAKE this opportunity of calling the attention of my friends to the above firm of Attwood & Anderson, and desire a continuance of the kind support and patronage extended to the late firm of Herbert Bell & Co.

se3 1m HERBERT BELL.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 266 Front St., Memphis.

JNO. S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN.

STRICT attention paid to the STORAGE AND SALE OF COTTON, and instructions regarding same strictly obeyed. Our facilities for the handling of Cotton are unsurpassed, and we invite especial attention to this branch of our business, feeling assured of our ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ All shipments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES generally will always be found full and complete, and offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Thankful to our numerous patrons for the very liberal favors hitherto extended us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, pledging every effort on our part to give satisfaction by strict attention to the wants and interests of our customers.

Major J. J. HUSBY, whose connection with our house still continues, will be pleased to receive a call from his numerous friends when visiting the city.

au30 TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins

Price $6 per Saw, invariably cash.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

Arrow Cotton Ties—

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—

Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes for business houses and banks; also, PLATE SAFES for parlors, at manufacturers' prices.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Sole Agents in Memphis.

1800 bxs. French Window Glass.

Imported direct, and for sale by

au9 3m ORGILL BROS. & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of six executions to me issued by A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and also, by virtue of one other execution to me directed by R. B. Allen, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and further, by virtue of two other executions to me, directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Benjamin Coleman and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, I will on

Friday, the 27th day of Sept., 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the City of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property, viz: 6800 Shares of $5.00 of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company levied on as the property of the defendants—the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis. The above property, or so much thereof is levied on and will be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, &c.

By JAMES H. SWAN, D. S.

September 16, 1867. se17 1d

LOTTERIES.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

2,350 PREMIUMS,

AMOUNTING TO

$253,950 IN 9000 CERTIFICATES

IN

THREE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS

AND

ONE GRAND SCHEME.

Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society at Vicksburg, Miss.

Chartered by an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed February 16, 1867.

THE following receipt from the State Treasurer exhibits the fact that the Society has paid into the State Treasury the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the benefit of the State University.

COPY OF RECEIPT.

No. 127—State of Mississippi Five Thousand Dollars, State Treasury, Jackson:

Received of W. D. Lyles, President, etc., per C. B. White, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in full of Auditor's receipt warrant No. 127, dated July 18, A. D. 1867, in his favor, on account of University of Mississippi, under 8th section of Act of February 16, 1867, entitled an Act incorporating the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society.

Given under my hand and seal at office this 18th of July, A. D. 1867.

JOHN H. ECHOLS, State Treasurer.

In the Three Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme, there will be distributed 2350 Premiums, amounting to $253,950 in 9000 certificates.

PREMIUMS FROM $30 TO $30,000.

1st Preliminary Distribution, Sept. 18, '67.

1	Premium of	$4,000	$ 4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,000	1,000
2	"	500	1,000
8	"	100	800
18	"	50	900
380	"	30	11,400
400	Premiums amounting to		$20,400

2d Preliminary Distribution, Oct. 16, '67.

1	Premium of	$5,000	$ 5,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	1,500	1,500
1	"	750	1,500
5	"	150	750
10	"	75	750
430	"	30	19,350
450	Premiums amounting to		$32,850

3d Preliminary Distribution, Nov. 13, '67.

1	Premium of	$8,000	$ 8,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
2	"	1,000	2,000
3	"	500	1,500
10	"	100	1,000
480	"	60	28,800
500	Premiums amounting to		$46,800

GRAND SCHEME, DEC. 11, '67.

1	Premium of	$30,000	$30,000
1	"	15,000	15,000
1	"	10,000	10,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
2	"	2,000	4,000
10	"	1,000	10,000
15	"	500	7,500
25	"	250	6,300
100	"	100	10,000
345	"	70	59,150
1000	Premiums amounting to		$158,900

Whole Certificates, $52; First Instalment, $13. Halves, $26; First Instalment, $6 50. Quarters, $13; First Instalment, $3 25.

Take notice that certificates are to be paid for in instalments of twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum for the First, Second and Third Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme.

The whole amount may be paid at once, if preferred. By this plan it will be seen that the savings of a fraction over ten cents per day, during the month, will purchase a Quarter Certificate, and keep the same renewed throughout the whole series, if not drawn out in first, second or third preliminaries.

Premiums Paid Without Deduction.

☞ Certificates may be purchased from or ordered through any of the Society's Agents, or ordered direct from this office.

All letters and communications by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Certificates may be ordered through the Company's Agents, LYLE & FASSMUR, 260 Second street, East Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

W. D. LYLES, President.

ALBERT SANDEL, Secretary. au26 d&eit

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

SECOND DRAWING

—OF THE—

Southern Asylum

LAND COMPANY,

TO TAKE PLACE AT

HERNANDO, MISS.,

AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, on the 15th inst., was attended with unusual success, when it is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $17,000 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of prizes was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the affair was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, MISS., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the proceedings were characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

Signed: J. B. MORGAN

ROBERT TEMPLE,

V. A. MERRIWETHER,

W. W. CAMPTON,

M. MAGEVNEY,

JOHN AINSLIE,

Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and comprised lots in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still more attractive inducements to interest themselves in our scheme. From a lengthy list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, State and County offices. Lot 87½ feet front by 85¼ deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 60x100, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quarters of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one block of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $5000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 37 feet of water, situated in Wilcox county, Alabama, with 160 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; a handsome and well constructed school building, most eligibly located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No. 5, in Hays' sub-division, Memphis, size 102x152 feet. A beautiful building lot. Valued at $2000.

Ninth Prize:

75½ acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, distant from Memphis nine miles. This is very desirable, and an excellent prize. Valued at $2000.

Tenth Prize:

Cottage Residence, 5 rooms; lot 120x170 feet on Borland avenue, near Memphis and Charleston railroad, near corporation line. Valued at $4000.

Tickets $5 each. May be had of, or ordered through, any of the Company's agents, at the Central Agency, Memphis, Tenn., or of Col. James Strain, Hernando, Miss.

Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Company are prohibited from purchasing or holding tickets in any of the drawings. The Company is simply the media for the purchase and sale of real estate between property holders and the general public. jes 1m

BANKS AND BANKING

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.

F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,

T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,

Of S. O. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.

J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH,

J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city an l all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. M. CASH Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER, Trustee.

jy27 tjal,1869

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - Vice-President.

T. B. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

E. E. GARTH, : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE

BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap18 tf

THE MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $300,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

Collections made in the city, and at all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on the day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.

W. H. CHERRY, : : President.

A. T. LACEY, : Vice-President.

J. J. FREEMAN, : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Amos Woodruff, W. A. Goodwyn, Capt. C. B. Church, H. A. Partee, R. Hough, M. E. Cochran, A. J. White, H. T. Tomlinson, John L. Taylor, Jas. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. my22 tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.

R. C. BRINKLEY, - - Vice-President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.

FRED WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.

L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au1 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

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jan21

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ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of AGRICULTURAL LINSEY-WOOLSEYS, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders. Your goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

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PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING Investment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 18 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (8 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power,) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cisterns (capacity 6000 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address

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my14 tf Appeal Office.

LOVE'S GIFTS.

I gave my love a fan before she knew
I loved her more than dared my tongue impart.
She took it with a smile, but saw not through
Mine eyes that I had given her first my heart.
O fan, how envied I the happy air
Thou brought'st a wooing to that face so fair!

I gave her flowers—nature's living gems:
The likest things to her on earth I've known!
All beauty, grace and sweetness; diadems
To bind her brows, and posies for her zone.
O happy flowers, what had I given to lie
Like ye on that fair breast, though but to die!

I gave my love a ring. No costly prize—
Naught but a little simple hoop of gold
She placed it on her finger with sweet sighs,
And sweeter looks, that made my tongue be mute.
O happy ring, upon that hand to shine!
O lovely lady, would that hand were mine!

My love gave me—a kiss. O wanton air,
I envy thee no more! O luckless flowers,
I breathe no fresh life upon that bosom fair,
Where ye but perish in a few short hours.
O ring, a finger thou dost clasp alone!
My arms encircle all—for she is all mine own!

"WHOM I LOVE THE BEST."

Brothers five under one tree—
Trusty, loving, and blythe were we
For many a year. But there came the days
When the brothers must go on their parted ways;
Some to the east, some to the west—
So young birds fly from their mother's nest!
Now and again still I meet the rest;
But the winds are sweeping from east to west,
Over his grave whom I loved the best.

Once I could boast of a troop of friends—
A broken circle where fond youth ends!
Love and ambition men's hearts divide—
Their wills are restless, the world is wide.
East and west and south and north,
To life's grim battle the friends went forth.
Now and again still I meet the rest;
But the waves are rolling from east to west,
Over his grave whom I loved the best!

EVELYN FOREST.

Among a bevy of maidens gay
I flung my youth's fairy wealth away.
Blonde or brunette, they all seemed fair—
One had an angel's golden hair!
Lovers were round them from north and south—
There's many a slip betwixt cup and mouth!
Wedded, widowed, I meet the rest;
But the stars are sailing from east to west,
Over her grave whom I loved the best!

EVELYN FOREST.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, September 28, 1867. }

Gold opened in New York at 43½, and at noon had declined to 43¼; 43c was the buying rate in this market, but in a few instances 42¾c was paid, in order to fill out for shipment.

Silver continues at 41 to 43c. buying.

Exchange is in fair demand but scarce; buying at par for eastern sight, and ¼ to ½c off on St. Louis; selling at ½c premium on the latter city, and ⅝c premium on the former.

City scrip is inactive; buying at 50 to 51c; selling at 52 to 53c.

County warrants are in demand. Many persons are paying up their county taxes, and this money will no doubt run up steadily for the next few weeks. Dealers are buying at 81 to 82c, and sell at 85c.

Police scrip is weaker. Brokers will buy at 85 to 86c, but are not anxious to purchase. Selling at 88c.

We have no sales of bonds or stocks to report.

The secretary of the treasury and commissioner of internal revenue have become convinced from certain late transactions in New York that the interest of the revenue service requires the retirement of Col. L. E. Measmore, deputy commissioner, who is now on duty as member of the metropolitan revenue board of New York city, and he has therefore been given an opportunity to resign. Col. Measmore has not yet availed himself of this opportunity.

The New York shipments of currency to the west are now estimated at about $9,000,000 per week. The shipments for the two weeks ending last Monday were $15,000,000.

The case of the United States vs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., is now in a fair way of settlement, owing to complications by which the latter are threatened to be put into bankruptcy by private creditors, which leads them to a desired settlement with the government, as that course will cover private as well as public claims.

There is an extraordinary accumulation of gold at present in the banks of England and France. The former has run up its stock of coin to $121,875,000, and the latter to $190,000,000, making a total which is far beyond what is needed either for the current purposes of trade in the two capitals or for the security and stability of the banks.

The only general reason that can be assigned for this unprecedented increase of idle capital is the feeling of caution and fear in regard to the future that prevails throughout the business circles of Europe. It is not unlikely that the stock of coin will be considerably reduced within a short time for the purpose of moving the crops. Public confidence in the continuance of peace may revive a little with the approach of winter. But the prospect of business generally in Europe becoming very brisk is not encouraging. Great Britain has more expensive and powerful enterprises on foot than usual. There is still considerable discontent in Ireland. The war against Abyssinia is just beginning. British capital is retreating from all quarters of the world in which there is any sign of disturbance.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.

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No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Ten, old issue	28
" " New	40
" Chattanooga	10
" Middle Tenn	10
City Bank	80
Merchant's Bank	95
Northern Bank	10
Ocoee "	10
Planters' "	98
Union "	80
Shelby ville "	80
Southern "	90
Traders' "	90
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	45
" Selma	20
Commercial Bank	13
Eastern "	42
Northern "	35
Central "	6
Southern "	95
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	20
" Clarendon	2
" Commerce	12
" Fayetteville	7
" Lexington	10
" N. Carolina	40
" Wadesboro'	20
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	18
" Yanceyville	5
Commercial Bank	18
Farmers' Bk of N. C.	20
Merchants' Bank	40
Miners & Planters' Bk	25
LAND WARRANTS.	
40 acres, war 1812	3 35
80 " "	80
120 " "	100
160 " "	140
160 " not "	135
BONDS.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R. R. coupons	85
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22
Tenn. bonds, old	66
" " new	64
Tenn. coupons	70
Miss. C. R. R. 1st m'tg	65
" 2d "	40
Memp'his City b'nds	45
" coupons	55

Buying Rate	
Augusta I. & R. Co	5
Bank of Augusta	50
" Athens	40
" Columbus	7
" Commerce	6
" Fulton	40
" Ex'ge State	20
" Middle Ga	80
" Savannah	35
" State of Ga	12
Cent'l R. R. & B'k Co	95
City & Ex of Augusta	25
Fin'rs & M'ch's	6
Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Marine Bank	95
Mrch'ts & Pl'rs B'k	5
Planters' Bank	12
Union Bank	5
Mechanic's Bank	2
Man'fact'rs "	12
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	30
" Charleston	15
" Chester	7
" Georgetown	12
" Hamburg	13
" Newburry	80
S. Carolina	7
State, old is'e	10
State, new "	5
Commercial Bank	2
Exchange Bank	10

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lb. sterling.

France, Switzerland & Belgium, 3 55 francs for $1 (0).

GERMANY.

Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler.

Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler.

Frankfort, 61½c for 1 guilder.

Sweden, 24½c for one rix dollar.

A recent publication in England contains official reports on the trades' unions and co-operative societies in the different countries of Europe. The former has not yet been known in Russia, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Italy. In Austria strikes are immediately put a stop to, and the ringleaders have laid under the penal code to imprisonment for a term varying from eight days to three months. In Germany and Prussia the interference of the state with workmen's societies is direct and positive, and trade combinations for the purpose of influencing wages have hitherto been illegal.

At an election held yesterday, Col. John Hart was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce—see our local columns.

The largest grain receipts at Chicago for any one day this season, has been the present one. Another first class British clipper-built ships engaged this year in the great ocean race from China to England. No price was offered, owing to the depression of the market. The three fastest ships of last year's race were among the contestants.

On Cote Blanche island the worms have made a clean sweep of both the sea island and upstanie cotton. There would have been a fine crop of cotton made had it not been for the worms.

The San Francisco company succeeds to the possession of all the property owned by the Panama company at Sitka, and have sent out an agent to take possession.

THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The office of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* sends forth a circular giving some valuable statistics of the cotton crop for the year ending September 1, 1867. The total supply for the twelve months reached 2,019,271 bales. Of this it is estimated that 300,000 bales were of the old crop, which would leave 1,719,000 bales as the total product of 1866–7. The total export of cotton up to September 1st amounted to 1,562,811 bales. Averaging these bales at 450 pounds each, and at an average of twelve pence per pound, the gold value of our cotton exports for the year amounted to one hundred and seventy millions of dollars.

The total receipts for the year 1866–7, ending September 1st, together with the stock on hand September 1, 1866, amount to 2,302,963 bales. It is estimated that in northern and southern ports there were, September 1st, 83,155 bales on hand. Deducting this, with the amount exported, and about 11,000 bales burnt during the year, from the total 2,302,963, and we have 656,307 bales consumed in the United States, during the year ending September 1st. Of this amount about 70,000 bales were consumed in the southern states, which shows 586,307 bales, or about 11,000 bales per week consumed in the northern states during the year. The crop of sea island cotton for the year named amounted to 32,228 bales. In former years the sea island crop has been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1853–4	40,841	1857–8	40,566
1854–5	44,512	1858–60	47,502
1855–6	41,586	1859–60	46,649
1856–7	45,314	1860–66	No record

The total crop of cotton in the United States for each year since 1820 has been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1820–1	2,193,987	1840–1	1,631,945
1821–2	No record	1839–40	2,177,835
1820–1	3,650,066	1838–9	1,360,532
1819–20	4,069,770	1837–8	1,801,497
1818–9	3,951,481	1836–7	1,422,959
18 7–8	3,111,962	1835–6	1,360,725
1856–7	2,939,519	1834–5	1,254,328
1855–6	3,527,384	18 3 4	1,205,394
1854–5	2,847,339	18 2 3	1,070,438
1853–4	3,015,027	1832–3	987,477
1852–3	3,262,882	1830–1	1,038,848
1851–2	3,015,029	1829–0	976,845
1850–1	2,355,257	1828–9	870,415
1849–50	2,096,708	1827–8	727,593
1848–9	2,728,598	1826–7	957,281
1847–8	2,347,634	1825–6	720,027
1846–7	1,778,651	1824–5	569,249
1845–6	2,100,537	1823–4	564,158
1844–5	2,394,503	1822–3	495,000
1843–4	2,030,409	1821–2	455,000
1842–3	2,378,875	1820–21	430,000
1841–2	1,684,574		

The total consumption in the United States each year since 1847 has been as follows:

Year.	Total bales U. S.	Year.	Total bales U. S.
1847–8	616,044	1856–7	419,898
1848–9	642,485	1857–8	595,562
1849–50	613,497	1858–9	926,651
1850–1	485,614	1859–60	1,115,965
1851–2	696,603	1860–1	841,740
1852–3	707,723	No record	
1853–4	737,236	1865–6	697,.92
1854–5	706,419	1866–7	656,307
1855–6	770,739		

The total imports of cotton at Liverpool, for the year ending Au ust 31, 1867, were 3,06,158 bales. The stock on hand August 31st at Liverpool, London, Havre and other ports, amounted to 1,022,246 bales.

Of the total amount of cotton imported into Liverpool as above during the year, the largest proportion was from the United States, amounting to 1,239,614 bales. The number from the Indian ports was 1,156,426, from Brazil 327,965, from Egypt and Smyrna 263,288, West Indies 101,229, China and Japan 8613—or 3,006,158 bales in all. The United States government does not better the production of cotton by burdensome rules, regulations and taxes, there is no reason why the southern states should not again become, as before the war, the chief source of cotton supply for great Britain and Europe, largely as the British government has sought to stimulate cotton culture elsewhere, it is admitted that no cotton in the world is, upon the average, equal to the cotton of the United States, and it is also admitted that there is no cotton region in the world which, in soil and in climate and requisite degrees of heat and moisture, can compare with the cotton belt of the United States for the culture of cotton.

Yesterday was a fair day in a business point of view, and our principal jobbing streets were somewhat encumbered with freights, but not to the extent desirable at this season. We have no change to note in wheat; it continues firm and in demand. Corn is dull at $1 20 to 1 25 for choice yellow and white; ear corn is held at 85c. Oats are inactive and stock light; selling at 70 to 75c from levee and store. Meal is dull at $5 75 to $6. Bran scarce and firm at $27 to 28. Hay dull; prime timothy $22 to 25. Goose butter 40c; choice country, 35 to 37c; good, 30c. Eggs are scarce at 26 to 27c for fresh, while some old packed are lower. Potatoes and onions are firm at $3 75 to $4 25 per bbl., and in some cases $4 50 is asked for choice. Chickens are scarce; young, $4 00 to 4 50; old, $5 00 to 5 50. Coffee, Rio, 25 to 27½c. Flour firm; fine